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ALIA, LEADERS VISIT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

AU171409 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 17 Nov 86

["The 40th Anniversary of the Creation of the First Agricultural Cooperative 'J.V. Stalin' of Krutje Celebrated -- The High Title 'Hero of Socialist Labor' Awarded to the Cooperative of Krutje -- Comrade Ramiz Alia and Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA) -- Yesterday, in the atmosphere of the revolutionary drive and lofty political enthusiasm that has burst out far and wide (?in) our country to carry into effect the decisions of the 9th congress of the party, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first agricultural cooperative "J.V. Stalin" of Krutje was celebrated in the District of Lushnje.

Thousands of people gathered here.

The joy of all the people became greater, when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, as well as the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi went there to take part in this joyful celebration.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades were received in the center of the village by leading cadres of the party and power in the district. Present were also the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai, the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Reis Malile and other comrades.

At 10:30 a grand popular rally was organised. Comrade Besnik Bekteshi took the floor at the rally. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers. His speech was received with applause and acclamations for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Then Comrade Besnik Bekteshi informed that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded the lofty title "Hero of Socialist Labour" to the "J.V. Stalin" Agricultural Cooperative of Krutje, on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its formation.

Amidst the indescribable joy, Comrade Ramiz Alia hands over the high decoration to a group of cooperativists and wishes them: "May you keep it with honour and always victories. Long live the party."

On behalf of the cooperativists, the chairman of the cooperative Shahin Sulko thanked the party for the great honour and promised that Krutje, the first cooperative of the collectivization of agriculture, will be in the van of the economies for the frontal realization of the tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan.

In continuation Comrade Ramiz Alia meets again with cooperativists, veterans and youngsters. He warmly talks with some of the veterans, whose families were the first to join the cooperative.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades take part in the inauguration of the memorable slab elected in the center of the village.

Comrade Lenka Cuko uncovered the slab where it was inscribed:

"On July 2, 1957, and on March 8, 1966, the beloved leader of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha made visits to the agricultural cooperative of Krutje." Likewise, the new building of the historical museum of Krutje was inaugurated. Comrade Rita Marko cut the inauguration ribbon and those present visited the museum which reflects the background of the village since antiquity and particularly the road of collectivization and the incomparable transformations that have been made over the years of the people's power under the leadership of the party.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by Comrade Lenka Cuko and the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Sulejman Bushati, went for a visit to the family of a cooperativist. Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and cordially greets the members of this family, with cooperativists and veterans who have come here.

During the conversation in this family, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed among others that the party opened the eyes to the people, opened the road and showed how they must fight and work to further improve their life.

You achieved this through your work and sweat. Look how much Krutje has changed . The entire peasantry of Albania led a miserable life in the past, but the people in some regions, like Myzeqe, suffered even more. Our people understood well the party because they had experienced so many sufferings. Our patriotic peasantry has great traditions, it has always fought for freedom and independence. When the party called on the people to take up arms, the peasantry rose to their feet and supported the party. It marched on the road of the party and forges always according to its teachings.

Comrade Rita Marko and Besnik Bekteshi also made a visit to the families of veterans.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades had joyfully a luncheon amidst the cooperativists of Krutje and other guests.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present.

His speech was listened to with attention and frequently punctuated by applauses and acclamations.

He and his comrades are seen off from Krutje with love.

Alia Delivers Speech

AU171406 Tirana ATA in English 0845 GMT 17 Nov 86

["From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Luncheon" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA) -- On this memorable day I want to congratulate all the cooperatives of Krutje and of the whole district of Lushnje.

I want particularly to congratulate them not only for their great celebration, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first cooperative in Albania, but also on occasion of awarding the order of the Hero of Socialist Labour to the cooperative of Krutje named after Stalin. Krutje is known far and wide (?in) Albania, it is known for its good work, the results it has attained in the agricultural and livestock production, but it is particularly known for that leap it made in the creation of the first agricultural cooperative in our country, with which Albania entered the road of socialism in the countryside too.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that the collectivization of agriculture was the second revolution, that it was a radical change in the social-economic relations of the countryside. It was a very complex revolution, it was most difficult after the armed struggle and the seizure of the political power, because it was not the case of overthrowing a handful of capitalists, but to introduce the socialist relations in the whole Albanian peasantry. This process could not be made from above. The peasantry should be persuaded of the correctness of the line and policy of the party, it should create the confidence that the road the party showed was that of saving the peasantry from sufferings, poverty, it was also the road which would open new perspectives of the development of the Albanian agriculture. The collectivisation should be made only on the basis of the free will of the peasants.

It should be stressed that our party did not hurry on this road, on the contrary, it worked with great patience. The process of the socialist transformation of our countryside continued for 20 years, from 1946 with Kurtje up to 1967, when the collectivisation of the entire Albanian agriculture was over.

The cooperativist system in our country during all this 40 years period showed its superiority both with regard to development of the productive forces in the countryside, and to the progress of our countryside. Our cooperativist order has really changed all the former cooperativist order [as received], it has created a new life in the full meaning of the word. The road of the socialist construction in the countryside, a road which the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha showed was the road of salvation and life proved that our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha were right. If we throw a glance on the development of cooperatives in our country Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, the party, during all its 40-year long road, has perfected this system in accordance with the conditions created and the demands laid before our agriculture. From small cooperatives, extended ones were created. Then another step was made by creating higher type cooperatives and now we are passing over to another more advanced stage, that of the intensification with priority of the whole zones of agriculture, which marks a real forward step in the development not only of the productive sources but also in the socialist relations in our countryside.

In our country, as a result of the mature policy of the party, of the consistent application of its Marxist-Leninist line, the Albanian agriculture has been transformed into a really modern agriculture. The yields taken in our country today are of a world level and they are not taken only in one brigade but in many districts as well. Yields of 60 quintals of wheat per hectare taken in 8,000 hectares in Korce District or yields of 80 quintals of maize per hectare taken in 4,000 hectares in Shkoder District are yields of European levels. Our cooperativist system has created all the possibilities for ensuring even higher yields, for reaching even higher levels.

The main objective of our party, its principle concern is the improvement of the life of the people. Our possibilities are much greater. We do not lack the material conditions, we do not lack human forces, we do not lack the cadres, we have very learned and competent youths.

The great achievements of our cooperativist system, our socialist agriculture, the economic and cultural development of our country, are dedicated above all to the people, the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, our intelligentsia, to this people who have taken their fates in their hands and march forward under the leadership of the party.

The party congress has just ended. The 9th congress was a great congress, a congress which displayed the strength of the party, its steel unity, a congress which expressed the determination of the Communists and the Albanian people to march courageously on the road of Enver Hoxha. This congress opened up very great prospects to our people. It filled all of us with joy, just as it inspired us for great efforts, for major achievements. Being inspired by this congress, having more confidence in our own forces, let us set to work for the development of the economy, the progress of the culture, the strengthening of the defence, for the consolidation of all victories we have achieved, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion.

ALIA SPEECH AT NINTH AWP CONGRESS ELECTIONS

AU171545 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Nov 86 p 2

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, to Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 8 November: "The Speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia, Delivered at the Session To Elect the Central Organs of the Party"]

[Text] Yesterday the afternoon session of the ninth party congress passed to the last item on the agenda: the elections for the party central organs.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, took the floor at this session and said:

Dear comrade delegates,

Up to now our congress has gone very well. I think we all agree that this has been a wonderful congress, a congress well suiting a party of revolutionary action, a heroic party, a party founded and forged by our dear Comrade Enver Hoxha.

What struck me forcibly at this congress was our steel-forged unity, our unity of thought and action, and our determination to advance together as a single body.

With this feeling of unity, we pass to the final item on the agenda, the election of the leading organs and the Central Committee of the party, and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Before I present the candidates nominated by the commission [perfaqesia] to you, allow me to say a few words.

In working to devise the list of candidates for the new Central Committee, the commission has borne in mind the need for the renewal of the leading party organs. This has been a constant policy, which our party has consistently applied at each of its congresses. You know that Comrade Enver always wanted the leading party organs to be dynamic, active, and revolutionary. He insisted that different age groups should be properly mixed -- the experience and maturity of veterans and the older generation with the energy and impetus of youth.

Our national population is the youngest, not only in Europe, but perhaps in the world; the average age of our party members is also young; they are fresh and always revolutionary. This has always made our party active in its leading role, and has made its organizations and Communists not merely intermediaries in the transmission of instructions, but militant activists who by their example show the masses how to work, struggle, and learn.

It is clear that the party leadership and its Central Committee should reflect the age and dynamism of the party. This makes it necessary to introduce new comrades, of a relatively young age, into the party Central Committee. And it is a source of happiness for our party that under its care we have ready hundreds of such comrades who are outstanding for their labor and knowledge, their loyalty and determination.

Of course, the comrades who are elected to the party forums for the first time do not acquire the characteristics of leadership in one day. They acquire these qualities in the daily struggle waged by the party, at the head of the people, and they grow and are tempered in this struggle. It is the duty of us comrades of greater experience and with longer careers behind us to help these younger comrades, so that they are transformed into true leaders, serving the party and people with dedication and skill.

The commission also took care that the party Central Committee, as the leading organ, should include comrades from all the primary sectors of social activity and also from every region of the country. Our life is developing, our economy is growing, science and culture are assuming greater importance, and so on. The inclusion in the Central Committee of comrades from various fields, districts, and regions means that the high party leadership is helped by capable people who are aware of the problems, concerns, and worries of the country and its people.

These demands can be met, because the party has no lack of such people -- young, knowledgeable, and loyal -- in every sector and district. But how large will the Central Committee plenum be? At the eighth congress the plenum was made up of 121 people, or 81 members and 40 candidate members. It would be possible, bearing in mind the growth of the party, to add to the number of members of the plenum. But I think we all agree that there is a limit, based on the normal functioning of the plenum. For this reason it is not necessary for the growth of the party inevitably to be accompanied by an increase in the size of the Central Committee plenum.

And so how can things be arranged, to the benefit and progress of the party? Logic suggests, and the interests of the party demand, that some comrades from the earlier Central Committee plenum should not be proposed for reelection, mainly on the grounds of age. Of course we are not talking here about comrades who, quite apart from their age, have particular merits in the eyes of the party and people, because of the liberation struggle and the great battles for the socialist construction of the country. Their presence in the Central Committee plenum is necessary and is always to the benefit and honor of the party.

Of course, according to the party statutes, it is entirely within the ability of the congress to evaluate the work of everyone and decide who should be included in the future forums of the party. But I wanted to stress that the party Central Committee has hitherto worked as a collective in complete unity in implementing the line set down by the eighth party congress. From the political and ideological angle all comrades have responded correctly to the situations and tasks set before the party in the period between the two congresses. Why do I stress this point, which was also made in the report which I delivered to the congress? [paragraph continues]

I stress it to make it clear that there is no political or ideological motive for not putting forward for reelection certain comrades who are former members of the Central Committee plenum or the Control and Auditing Commission, and that their loyalty to the cause of the party is in no sense a matter for discussion.

Now let us be specific.

As I mentioned, the plenum elected by the eighth congress consisted of 121 persons, or 81 members and 40 candidate members. Because of the growth of the party, and also to provide for a necessary renewal and for the future of the party, and to ensure the most normal functioning of the plenum (i.e., not making it too unwieldy), the commission proposes to the congress that the future plenum should consist of 131 persons, or 85 members and 46 candidate members.

On the list which will be presented to you, on the basis of this figure, the new Central Committee will have the following characteristics:

As regards age, the average age of those in the present Central Committee plenum is 53. With candidates who will be put before you, the average age will be reduced to about 49. In this way we continue to preserve a party leadership which is both youthful and mature, mixing older cadres with the young, as Comrade Enver taught us.

As regards cultural level, there is a further improvement. More than 96 percent of comrades proposed have completed higher state education or have completed training at the party high school.

As regards sectors and regions of the country, comrades from all the main sectors are being proposed, engineers and different sorts of specialists, agronomists and veterinarians, comrades from the management of the party and the organs of the people's power, economists and comrades from the armed services, and so forth. Similarly the new Central Committee plenum will include comrades from all the districts of the country.

As regards social composition, the levels of the eighth party congress are maintained, especially regarding comrades of worker origin and profession. There is an increased number of women comrades.

It is superfluous to stress that the commission, in drawing up the list which will be put before you, has before anything else borne in mind the interests of the party and the people, and so the criteria which have guided them in their choice of candidates have been loyalty and dedication to the party and people, to Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver. The commission has selected comrades from the ranks of determined fighters against our external and internal enemies, and the most able cadres of the appropriate quality, who are capable of facing up to all the duties and prospects which this congress has discussed and set forth.

To proceed further, we must first discuss the size of the plenum.

Do you agree that we should elect 131 persons, 85 members and 46 candidate members? (All the comrade delegates raised their cards in approval of the size of the Central Committee plenum.)

The criteria for the Control and Auditing Commission, Comrade Ramiz went on, and the same as those I mentioned for the Central Committee plenum. Before we proceed further, let us discuss its size. Do you agree that we should elect 21 members of the Control and Auditing Commission? (All the comrade delegates raised their cards in approval.)

ALIA SPEAKS AT TIRANA RECEPTION 8 NOVEMBER

AU171810 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 8 November reception at the Palace of Brigades, Tirana]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, honorable friends and guests, we have come to this reception to rejoice together at the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the Ninth AWP Congress. The 6 days of intensive work have charged us with profound emotions and great enthusiasm, have steeled our unity, and have revived our forces for further work. On this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, I greet you wholeheartedly, comrade delegates, wishing you all good health, happiness, and further successes in your work.

The Ninth AWP Congress forcefully reflected the improved capabilities of the party and the inexhaustible creative power of the Communists and of all the working people in our country. This great assembly confirmed once again the correctness and vitality of the line followed by the party, and enriched it with new programmatic orientations, in accordance with the guiding teachings of Marxism-Leninism and our legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The success of the proceedings of our ninth congress was prepared and ensured by the selfless work and lively creativity of the workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia throughout the country. You, dear comrade delegates, through the maturity and wisdom that you displayed in the discussions and in the adoption of the decisions, have not only justified the mandate entrusted to you by the Communists and the party organizations; you have also contributed to ensuring that the congress would show in all its magnificance the revolutionary determination of our party to lead the Albanian people on the brilliant road of socialism.

Comrade delegates, yours is the honor and responsibility of conveying the spirit of the congress to your comrades, to the workers and peasants among whom you work and live. What is important now is that the decisions, directives, and orientations of the congress should be mastered by all Communists and by the masses, that they should penetrate deeply into their consciousness, and should be transformed into guidance for action. We must not only keep alive that great mobilization that characterized the workers class and the cooperativist peasantry before the congress, that intensity at work that characterized all our people, that determination to overcome all difficulties and attain the plan targets; we must also raise it to a higher level. Let us spare nothing to raise further the organization and direction of work, the discipline in all fields and sectors, and the creative spirit and militancy of all our people.

Comrades, we have here among us at this reception the representatives of the sister Marxist-Leninist parties who attended the proceedings of our ninth congress, as well as other friends who also took part in these proceedings. Allow me, also in your name, to greet them warmly and to thank them for the great honor they did us in coming to Albania at this very important moment for our party and people. The fraternal greetings that they brought us from the Marxist-Leninist Communists of their countries and the benevolent friendly messages addressed to our party and people at the congress are a great encouragement to us. We consider them to be a new and powerful support in the struggle that we are waging to build socialism and to defend our socialist country's freedom and independence.

Our party has always highly appreciated the internationalist support of the Marxist-Leninist sister parties, their class solidarity, and their friendship and fraternal affection for our country and people. The Albanian Communists and people maintain the same attitude and nurture the same feelings toward our Marxist-Leninist comrades in all countries and continents. I would like to assure the representatives of the sister Marxist-Leninist parties that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught and educated it, our party will never shirk its internationalist duty and that, as it has done in the past, in the future it will also continue to strengthen its cooperation with the sister parties and give them all possible support. In the AWP the Marxist-Leninists, the people, and all true revolutionary anti-imperialists and antirevisionist forces have and will always have a sure friend and ally.

I invite you, comrades, to raise a toast to our heroic party, the glorious leader of our party, to you all, comrade delegates, and to all the Communists, to the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and other foreign friends, and to the health of all guests.

Cheers, good health, and happiness!

Long live the Ninth AWP Congress!

51ST VOLUME OF HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED

AU170850 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 16 (ATA) -- The 51st volume of the works by Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press and was put into circulation. The volume contains materials of the May-June 1973 period, most of which are published for the first time.

An important place in this volume is occupied by the report at the 4th plenum of the CC of the PLA, "We Should Intensify the Ideological Struggle Against the Foreign Manifestations and the Liberal Attitudes Toward Them," and closing speech at this plenum: "The Cause of the People and the Party Is Most Important," which constitute a special contribution to the field of the theoretical, scientific Marxist-Leninist thought on the problems of the ideological, political and cultural education, contributions in the meetings of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC of the party, talks with the working people, cadres, foreign friends, articles, etc.

The volume has also an index.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET OIL MINISTER CHIRSKOV

AU141505 Sofia BTA in English 1459 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Vladimir Chirskov, minister for construction of oil and gas enterprises.

Mr. Vladimir Chirskov informed Mr. Todor Zhivkov of the participation of Bulgarian organizations in the realization of the great international integration project -- the "Progress" gas pipeline.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria attaches great importance to this project, unique in its dimensions, and regards her participation in it as a solid guarantee for meeting the energy needs of the country in future.

The two sides discussed issues of cooperation in the field of energy resources and the introduction of new technologies and technological solutions based on advanced techno-scientific achievements.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CPSU LECTURERS 31 OCT

AU072310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] On 31 October Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a group of CPSU Central Committee lecturers, who are visiting Bulgaria in accordance with the plan on cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The guests were briefed on the tasks which the party is now solving in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for achieving a new qualitative growth in the economy and other areas of social life.

STOYANOV, BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

AU152122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov has returned to Bulgaria. It took part in the celebrations to mark the 25th anniverary of the formation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the 10th anniverary of the death of its founder, Carlos Fonesca.

TODOROV RETURNS FROM 6-DAY VISIT TO SWEDEN

AU152126 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned from Sweden today. The delegation paid a six-day visit to Sweden at the invitation of Mr. Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Riksdag -- the Swedish parliament.

Before journalists Mr. Stanko Todorov said:

"Naturally our talks focused on the problems of peace and international security. With Sweden's Prime Minster Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, with Mr. Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs, and with representatives of the political parties we discussed the development of the all-European process which started in Helsinki. We assessed highly Sweden's contribution to the successful completion of the Stockholm conference.

"It was pointed out by the Bulgarian and by the Swedish side that the forum in Vienna should end with positive results. We are unanimous that the historical chance, created as a result of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik, for aversion of the nuclear holocaust and for a ban on nuclear weapons should not be missed.

"We informed the Swedish political figures of Bulgaria's peaceloving and constructive policy, of our efforts for turning the Balkans into a zone without chemical and nuclear weapons, of the good-neighbourly relations development and of the positions of our country on the unsettled problems and hotbeds in international life.

"We were informed about Sweden's actions for turning northern Europe into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. We spoke with each other like friends, equally interested in the consolidation of peace and understanding among the peoples."

Our parliamentary delegation was met by deputy chairmen of the national assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

Mr. Lilemur Carlsson, Swedish charge de'affaires to this country, was also present.

BCP DELEGATION MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST LEADERS

AU171710 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is visiting Japan at the head of a BCP delegation at the invitation of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, had talks with Mr. Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and Mr. Masashi Ishibashi, renown figure and long-term chairman of the party.

The respresentatives of the two parties briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and the JSP, and on their struggle for elimination of the nuclear threat and preservation of peace in the world. The two sides expressed desire for further development of the cooperation in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations between the two parties, in the name of peace and in interest of the two countries.

The delegation of the BCP left for Bulgaria today.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

AU171751 Sofia BTA in English 1358 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, November 17 (BTA Corr.) -- The 10th anniversary session of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was held here today. The participants were greeted by Mr. Takao Nagata, chairman of the Japanese part of the Joint Committee, and by Mr. Rumen Serbezov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union. They stressed the great contribution of the committee to the broadening of the relations and deepening of the mutual understanding between Bulgaria and Japan.

The opening of the session was attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council of Bulgaria, and by Mr. Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, who are on a working visit here.

The opening was also attended by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan, as well as by representatives of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Japanese Economic Organisations.

The session will continue for two days. Representatives of different Bulgarian economic and trade organizations and enterprises, and representatives of more than 30 Japanese firms and companies are participating in the session.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov and Mr. Stoyan Markov, had talks with Mr. Shin Kanemaru, deputy prime minister of Japan, with Mr. Tadashi Kuranari, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and with renown representatives of the Japanese business circles.

HUMAN-RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY DESCRIBED

AU171837 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 31 October 1986 carries on page 6 an 800-word article by Stefka Purvanova, entitled "Policy of Terror and Violence" dealing with the Turkish Government's efforts to "convincingly" demonstrate that the "country is in transition to democracy" especially on the eve of partial parliamentary elections, in September 1986. Purvanova refers to a "petition for human rights and bread" which was published by a group of intellectuals and cultural figures from Andara, Istanbul, and Izmir, and which is described as a "continuation" of the 1984 petition for the "restoration of human rights and freedoms."

Purvanova points out that this "petition" may have been inspired by the recent "revelations" of a group of parlimentarians from the opposition Social Democratic Party, who went on a fact-finding mission to southeast Anatolia, the Kurdish regions, and held a press conference about the situation in that area, which they described as "exceptionally serious." Purvanova cites them concerning the "lack of democratic rights and freedom" in that area, adding that "the government has left everything to the military there and if it does not adopt the necessary measures, events in the southeast may provoke disturbances, likely to spread all over the country."

Purvonova states that the members of the opposition party reached this conclusion after having witnessed actions which are "in drastic contradiction to law and order, to democracy, and to the observance of human rights." She cites their description of children being arrested by the police forces of "collaboration with separatists."

The second part of Purvonova's article deals with the Turkish policy of "state terrorism" extended to the foreign relations sector, and in particular, with a draft law submitted by the ruling party" on operation of the Turkish Army outside the country". Purvonova points out that according to the Turkish Constitution, such actions cannot be adopted without the approval of parliament and therefore the government issued a decision on 25 July according to which "in emergency cases the Turkish Armed Forces are entitled to carry out operations outside the country without the approval of parliament." The publication of the decision, according to Purvanova, was immediately followed by an attack on Iraqi territory by Turkish military aircraft, under the pretext that "Kurdish rebels had escaped from Turkey and were hiding in the border areas." She also mentions Turkish commandos penetrating Iraqi territory "allegedly in the pursuit of separatists and in order to eliminate them."

Purvonova adds that the Turkish Government subsequently submitted its decision to parliament, where, despite the protest of the opposition, it was adopted by the majority.

Also on page 6 is a 400-word BTA report from Brussels, entitled: "Info-Turk: Four Categories of Suspects," which is based on a monthly bulletin issued by Info-Turk in Brussels, describing the lack of human rights in Turkey, and dealing with a new regulation released on the orders of the Turkish minister of internal affairs, according to which four categories of "suspect" persons are established in Turkey. The report does not describe the categories in detail, but points out that "people who are unemployed and without any visible means of support" are also considered as "suspects."

The report also describes "intensified censorship measures" in literature and works of art, based on the Info-Turk bulletin, and mentions the "general atmosphere of horror and fear in the areas of Eastern Turkey, as a result of the Turkish Air Force raids against Kurdish partisans."

The BTA report further cites Info-Turk on persecutions of Kurds who do not speak Turkish, and on "tortures and humiliations" to which the families of "Kurdish partisans" are subjected by the Turkish security forces in order to "extort information on the partisans from them."

POLITBURO DECISION LIMITS USE OF ALCOHOL

AU172021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has reviewed and adopted a decision on limiting the use of alcohol.

The struggle against alcoholism and the assertion of temperance as a norm of life have always been a constant care of the BCP, the decision reads. Simultaneously, research shows that many of the decisions which have been adopted on limiting the production, sale, and comsumption of alcoholic beverages have not been implemented.

The Politburo instructs the Council of Ministers to seek strict administrative and financial responsibility from the organs and the officials for nonimplementation of the decrees on the struggle against alcoholism, and to adopt an appropriate decree which is to envisage the following:

The plans for the country's socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period are to include a 10-percent drop -- in terms of absolute alcohol -- in public sector production of alcoholic beverages for the domestic market, mainly by reducing production of concentrated alcoholic beverages.

From 1 June 1987, taxes on producing plum brandy above the established norms by private persons are to increase. The number of stills for producing plum brandy are to be reduced and a strict control on taxing the quantity produced is to be introduced. The use of sugar in public sector production of wine and plum brandy is to be banned, except for cases when this is required by technology, or by contracts for export. This also applies to the private sector.

The imports of concentrated alcoholic beverages are to be sharply reduced. Sales of alcoholic beverages as a part of the state plan for trade exchange or the mechanism for stimulating the work of the trade workers is to be eliminated.

The number of establishment within the trade sytem in which one can purchase alcoholic beverages, especially concentrated onces, is to decrease sharply. The number of saloons, taverns, and bars is to decrease, and a significant part of them are to be turned into coffee shops, snack-bars, beer-houses, and other enterprises selling food.

The consumption of all kinds of alcoholic beverges except beer in beer-grill establishments and snack bars, is to be banned.

Coffee shops, buffets, cafeterias, discotheques, cultural clubs, and the resort establishments are to ban sales of alcoholic beverages, including beer.

No concentrated alcoholic beverages should be served at official receptions, dinners, luncheons, and cocktails, or sold at holiday resthouses. The consumption of alcoholic beverages in parks, gardens, stadiums, labor brigades, on hikes, and so forth, is to be banned.

It has been envisaged to inflict penalties in addition to the already established sanctions for non-observance of the limitations on producing, selling, and consuming alcoholic beverages.

The Council of Ministers has been instructed to adopt measures to improve grapes and fruit plants and encourage the effective use of grape and fruit produce in their fresh form or in the form of compotes, nectars, syrups, nonalcoholic beverages, pectin, and dried fruits.

From 1 January 1987 the quantity of nonalcoholic beverages is to increase, their quality is to improve, and their variety is to expand.

The decision points out that the party committees and organizations must directly lead the struggle to limit the production, trade and consumption of alcohlic beverages by ensuring steady political leadership, increasing party control over the activity of the state, economic, and public organs and organizations, and by demonstrating an uncompromising attitude toward violations of party and state policy on temperance.

The Politburo decision will be published in the daily press of 18 November.

STANISHEV SPEAKS AT USSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU111101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgaria 7 Nov 86 p 2

[Report on speech delivered by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a festive meeting on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held on 6 November at the "Georgi Kirkov" hall in Sofia]

[Text] The 69th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which we are celebrating today, one more confirms Vladimir Ilich Lenin's remarkable prophecy that "the more time elapses since this remarkable day, the better people will become aware of the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia."

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a turning point in world history. It marked the beginning of an irrevocable process involving profound changes in the sociopolitical image of the world and determined the general trend of its development.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was the victory of the ideas of Marism-Leninism. These ideas illuminated our fateful century with their light and became symbols of freedom and social progress, they became an inexhaustible source of inspiration in mankind's struggle fo peace, democracy, and socialism.

Millions of people throughout the world are listening with increasing hope to the peace-loving voice of the great Soviet country and are living with the constructive deeds of the USSR. This voice and these achievements represent the main gurantee that common sense will prevail, and that the world, civilization, and the human race will be rescued from nuclear disaster.

Through the October victory Marxism-Leninism demonstrated its capacity not only to explain, but also to change the world and correctly solve problems concerning all mankind.

From the very beginning the cause of the October revolution had to cope with the violent resistance of the class enemy. The young Soviet state overcame the pressure of international imperialist intervention and of counterrevolution within the country. The country's industrialization began and socialist reorganization of the agricultural sector was introduced. The October revolution gave the common people the opportunity to act as creators and masters of all human assets on the world scene.

Under the banner of the October revolution, the Soviet people protected their socialist achievements in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and played a decisive role in rescuing mankind from fascism. In the postwar period the new generations of the revolution restored their devastated national economy within a short period of time and achieved new victories in the economic, scientific, technical, and social sectors. For over 4 decades the USSR has been the reliable protector of peace of our planet.

The great lesson of the 69-year-old history of the Soviet state consists of the fact that, at every stage of its development, regardless of all difficulties and contradictions, socialism is increasingly revealing its advantages, expanding its potential, and solving all urgent and topical tasks of our epoch.

As was pointed out at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, priority attention is now devoted to the necessity of comprehensive acceleration in socioeconomic development, to the necessity of perfecting Soviet society, and to elevating it to a qualitatively new level. These problems not only concern the USSR, in one form or another, they apply to the entire socialst system. They also pertain to the international communist and workers movement. The CPSU once more assumed the task of solving these problems in a dynamic and creative manner by using its most powerful instrument -- the tremendous, inexhaustible opportunities of socialism, and the energies of the working people.

The innovating spirit of the October revolution was once more brilliantly implemented in the historic decisions and trends of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress optimally applied the experience accumulated throughout the years and thoroughly assessed the present-day turning point in the life of the Soviet country, as well as the changes occurring in our present-day world as a whole. The CPSU congress worked out a comprehensively analyzed program of action which organically combines and coordinates the majestic scope of ideals with the realism of the existing possibilities, the ideals of th party with the hopes and aspirations of the individual. The strategy adopted at the congress demands thorough changes; according to Mikhail Gorbachev, these changes represent a true revolution in the whole system of social relations, a revolution in the hearts and minds of the people, in their psychological outlook, and in their approach.

This revolution is characterized by the following remarkable features:

-- Strict and consistent realism, accompanied by criticism and self-criticism in evaluating the achievements of the past, the problems of the present, and the requirement of the future;
-- Consideration for the Soviet people's interests, as well as for the interests of the socialist community, and for the requirements of comprehensive world development, and of all mankind; in other words, a dialectic link between national interests and the international interests of all mankind;
-- A dynamic, creative, and innovative approach, a total identity of words and deeds; in other words, this is Leninism in action.

The strategy of accelerated development is by no means a goal of the distant future; it is a permanent factor of our present-day development. The process of reorganizing Soviet society is in full swing. It constantly involves the broad masses of the working people; they are transforming this process into something irrevocable.

We all are greatly pleased by the thorough change which is taking place at all levels of management and leadership in the Soviet country, by the new approach to the solution of social problems. We are inspired by the consistent struggle for the full victory of innovation. We are convinced that the "human factor" will play a primary role in this process, since the reorganization trend which permeates all Soviet society is a humanitarian one, closely linked with the people and their well-being.

The Great October Revolution involved the common worker in political life and inspired him with confidence in his own ability to rule, to grow up, and to develop as a truly powerful master of his own state. With its profound confidence in the ideological and political maturity of the Soviet people and as an expression of the ever growing people's power, the CPSU is further developing socialist democracy along the path of self-management. Prerequisites are created for extensive openness [glasnost]. The most burning social problems are openly discussed. An uncompromising struggle is being waged against all negative phenomena and deformations. Socialist social justice and a fresh moral and political atmosphere are increasingly asserting themselves. The direct dependence of the income of the individual worker and collective upon the results of the labor invested by them is guaranteed.

The consistent implementation of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the establishment of an atmosphere of strictness, justice, and irreconcilability toward everything that obstructs progress exerts a tremendous mobilizing impact. The Soviet working people are deeply aware of the truly decisive change in their country's history and in the history of socialism and fully support the party's trend toward comprehensive innovation. The first positive results have already been produced. The rates of economic development have been accelerated; this is due to qualitative growth factors. During the first 9 months of 1986, Soviet national income increased by 4.3 percent compared with the same period in 1985, while industrial production increased by 5.2 percent. Labor productivity increased considerably. The quality of goods improved; supplies of goods to the population increased; and public services are expanding.

The unity and cohesion of the working masses and of the entire people around the Leninist party and its leadership were further consolidated. The prestige of the CPSU and of the Soviet state is growing in the international communist and workers movement and among working people throughout the world. There is increasing fear on the part of the most reactionary circles of the monopolist bourgeoisie in facing socialism, its great assets, and its tremendous potential opportunities to really solve social problems and to avert war.

The dynamic strength, elan, and powerful mobilization of the entire Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress once more confirm the creative essence of the October revolution and once more testify that a historic new step has been accomplished in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory as well as in revolutionary practice.

The time that has elapsed since the October revolution has steadily confirmed the correctness of Lenin's idea that no world event can be understood without taking into consideration the change that occurred in this world as a result of the victory of the October revolution.

The main qualitative change in the world is the transformation of socialism into a universal system. The Warsaw Pact Organization has protected all socialist achievements and international security for more than 30 years.

Cooperation and integration among the CEMA member-countries are increasingly improving and developing along the path of the full coordination of the national economies' opportunities to solve common economic and scientific-technical problems.

The Great October Socialist Revolution gave a strong impetus to the development of the revolutionary and workers movement and to the peoples' liberation struggle. The ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin spread on an unprecedented scale.

The realities of our epoch testify that the liberation struggle of the working people and of the peoples' masses is advancing -- not always at the same pace -- but irrevocably along the path opened by the glorious October revolution 69 years ago.

The international communist and workers movement today is facing new tasks. The conditions under which the individual parties are working are becoming increasingly varied. At the same time, we observe an unprecedented, objective increase in common features and a growing coincidence of national and international interests of the workers class. Prerequisites exist and the need is increasing to intensify the dialogue and cooperation -- based on equal rights -- between the communist and workers parties on the main issues concerning the struggle for peace and social progress.

The stormy expansion of the national liberation movement and the liquidation of the worldwide colonial system of imperialism are closely linked to the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The enhanced role played by the newly liberated states in international life is one of the most characteristic features of our epoch. These countries are waging war against neocolonialist exploitation and the open and secret aggressions of imperialism; they are defending their right to independent development and striving to consolidate a new international economic order. One of the basic realities of our contemporary world is the scientific-technical revolution. On the one hand, as a basic law this revolution produced a new qualitative leap in the productive forces of mankind, a gigantic increase in the material and intellectual forces of the individual. On the other hand, the scientific-technical revolution also resulted in a qualitative leap as regards means of destruction. The emergence of nuclear missiles makes the problem of peace and war particularly crucial, and to an unprecedented extent this problem has become the focus of international life.

In other words, our contemporary world is facing a choice: Either common sense will prevail and be victorious, or mankind will continue to advance toward nuclear holocaust and disaster. All this demands a new approach to our epoch, new political thought, new attitudes, and new answers.

Two social systems in fact continue to exist in our contemporary world. Confrontation between them continues, but it is taking place under new conditions today -- either peaceful competition or military conflict.

Socialism has today attained strategic parity in the military sector, which is one of the main factors of not allowing war. As a result of this, for the first time in its whole existence imperialism has been deprived of the opportunity to impose its will, to dictate the trend of development to society and to resolve political problems solely by violent means and war, as it had been used to doing.

However, the most aggressive forces of imperialism refuse to admit this fact and to renounce their old views and attitudes. Even under the present, thoroughly changed circumstances, they continue to pursue their old policy of rearmament and super-rearmament, of open confrontation and war. While in the past this policy represented a threat to individual countries or groups of countries, owing to the existence of nuclear weapons it is a threat to all mankind today.

In our epoch Lenin's postulate that "From the point of view of basic Marxist ideas, the interests of social development are above the interests of the proletariat" (Collected Works, Volume 4, Page 212) assumes particular significance. In this context the role and responsibility of the communists toward mankind as regards the prevention of a disastrous nuclear war is exceptionally enhanced. This is a common task for all of us -- regardless of differences in ideologies, race, religion, and so forth.

The establishment of a united antiwar front against the danger of nuclear disaster is the only way out in the interests of life. Therefore, it is necessary to give new meaning to peaceful coexistence -- namely, to eliminate war from human life forever; to drastically improve the worldwide political atmosphere; to gradually reduce the level of armaments, leading to the final elimination of both nuclear and conventional weapons; to expand international scientific-technical cooperation for peaceful purposes in order to solve issues common to all mankind; and to actively implement cooperation in the information sector for the sake of peace and for the benefit of consolidating mutual confidence among peoples.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community is based entirely on consideration for the complications and contradictions of the contemporary world, for the character of this world, which is divided into two opposing social systems and which at the same time is united, not only by international, economic, cultural, and other ties, but by the unprecedented danger of war and by the necessity of eliminating this danger.

Aware of its responsibility for the fate of mankind, the 27th CPSU Congress adopted a program for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system, which includes material, political, and international legal guarantees for peace. This platform is based on a specific plan, divided into different stages, for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction means by the end of this century, a plan which was submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear arms tests which was extended four times, as well as the series of important USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-countries' initiatives for halting the arms race, for disarmament, and for a decisive improvement in the world atmosphere represent a specific expression of this new philosophy of peace.

The USSR and the socialist countries react to the neoglobalist concepts that are presently propagated in the United States and that basically represent a philosophy of world hegemonism with a concept of universally humane, global thought based on observance of the independence and sovereignty of all states and peoples and on respect for their common interests.

The realities of our century demand today more than ever that the dialogue of arms be replaced by the weapon of dialogue.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference to a certain extent changed the political atmosphere in Europe. This eloquently demonstrates that a frank, constructive dialogue based on equal rights and on a realistic assessment of facts and of the partner's interests produces results.

We hope that the Vienna CSCE meeting which just opened will also proceed in a fruitful and constructive spirit, so that the all-European process may further develop by organizing and consolidating the peaceful structures of our continent.

The meeting held in the middle of October 1986 in the Icelandic capital between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan was a source of hope for a change in international relations.

Despite the fact that this meeting did not end with the positive results awaited by all peace-loving mankind, it is nevertheless of tremendous political significance. The package of important Soviet proposals submitted to the meeting makes it possible, for the first time since World War II, to achieve real, future, considerable, and promising agreements on questions of crucial importance for our epoch. The reasons behind the failure of this meeting are the unconstructive stand of the U.S. Administration and the unwillingness of the President and the military-industrial complex to renounce the plans for the militarization of outer space. Following Reykjavik, the U.S. adherence to "Star Wars" now represents the chief obstacle to the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons.

The Reykjavik meeting demonstrated that agreements are possible and that the threat against the future of mankind can be eliminated. Therefore, it is more than ever necessary for peoples throughout the world to mobilize efforts and to adopt concrete actions in this respect.

The world situation today is complicated, alarming, and more dangerous than ever. Despite all this, we are optimistic. The Bulgarian Communists as well as all our Bulgarian people will continue to support and contribute to the implementation of all initiatives aimed at consolidating and guaranteeing peace throughout the world.

In the past, Bulgarian left-wing socialists greeted the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution with great pride and joy. In expressing their feelings, Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of the party, exclaimed: "Our predictions that the war will end with the social revolution have come true!"

Following the October revolution, our party resolutely embarked upon the path of Leninism, constantly mastering the lessons of the first socialist revolution and learning how to aply its basic laws and adapt them to the conditions existing in our country.

The 9 September 1944 revolution, which was victorious through the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, was, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stressed, a socialist revolution from the very beginning, a repetition of Great October in all main and essential things.

The April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee, whose 30th anniversary we celebrated this year, is a brilliant manifestation of the creative and innovative spirit of the BCP. The Leninist April line exerted and continues to exert a tremendous impact upon the comprehensive upsurge of socialist Bulgaria.

The historic significance of the April plenum is reflected in the fact that it restored the Leninist principles of party life, leadership, and economic management, and widely opened the path for the people's creative performance in all spheres of social life, for the development and perfection of socialist democracy. Under the specific historic conditions existing in Bulgaria, the BCP's April line represents an original application of the basic laws of socialist construction; it represents Marxism-Leninism in progress and in action.

The strength of the April line is based on revealing and mastering the objective laws of social development and adopting requirements, on creating conditions for their optimum expression and for actively changing reality.

Our party's theoretical and practical work is devoted precisely to this goal, and we are doing this in creatively applying the inexhaustible Leninist legacy and the experience of the Soviet Communists.

The origins, development, and consistent implementation of the Leninist April line, which achieved a new climax at the 13th BCP Congress, are indissolubly linked with the name of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to his selfless and multifaceted activities as a leader of the Leninist type. This activity is an invaluable asset for our party.

The 13th BCP Congress, this remarkable event in our country's life, specified and enriched the party program under the new circumstances; it mapped out the paths and tasks for the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the next century.

To the exceptional credit of the 13th BCP Congress, it determined that the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution is its chief, stragetic line, and it opened up broad prospects for the development of this revolution on the basis of the congress decisions.

The crucial importance of achieving a qualitatively new state of our society applies to the question of the rates of speed in our development. It is our goal that the national income and labor productivity should increase 3-3.5 times by the end of the century and that they should double by 1995, namely within two 5-year plan periods.

A number of positive results were achieved in our country's economic development during the 9-month period of 1986. The plan was fulfilled with regard to its main indices. The rates of growth as compared with the same period of 1985 are as follows: 9.8 percent of aggregate profits; 8.1 percent for net production; and 7.2 percent for social labor productivity. Numerous successes were obtained in the technical progress sector.

Nevertheless, these successes should by no means make us too self-confident, because quite a number of tasks remained unfulfilled and important problems are still awaiting solution.

In the last months of the year it is necessary to mobilize all efforts to seek and find additional reserves and sources, not only for the fulfillment, but for the overfulfillment of the 1986 plan. Whether the Ninth 5-Year Plan will be implemented will greatly depend upon the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1986 plan, because this plan period will differ from the previous one, not only as regards the quantity indices, but also as regards quality indices.

The tremendous task entrusted to us to lead our country to front-rank positions within a short period of time cannot be implemented unless we guarantee qualitatively new economic growth, unless we drastically change the methods and style of work in all sectors, unless we become aware of the necessity of a qualitatively new trend of thought, unless we master the factors for the achievement of this goal, especially the following:

-- The role of science in social life;
-- The technological innovation of production and the perfection of structural policy in national economic development;
-- The use and development of science and technology to facilitate the production of goods.

The happiness and prosperity of man are the focus of all BCP initiatives. The 13th BCP Congress pointed out that the time has long passed when our efforts were focused mainly upon the satisfaction of the people's basic needs, and it mapped out the trends of our social policy as a full expansion of the human factor.

Our party denounced the violations of the principle of social justice openly and with a critical spirit, it unmistakably and categorically posed the question of a consistent and uncompromising struggle for the resolute elimination of all negative phenomena and social deformations which are alien to the nature of our society.

By adopting a new Labor Code and granting workers collectives the right to govern their own self-management organizations through their elected, collective organs, we entered a new stage in the history and development of our socialist democracy.

In applying the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, our party is resolutely struggling for the observance of the rights and duties of the working people, collectives, and all citizens. The persistent demand that there should be no contradiction between words and deeds, that all intentions and decisions should be fully implemented to the end was voiced from the rostrum of the congress in a particularly forceful manner. The necessity of order, discipline, and strict organization, of concrete and efficient work is now assuming a basic importance in this respect, so that we may firmly and unshakably implement the living policy of the 13th BCP Congress in practical life.

In the process of perfecting our society, the party will continue to devote particular attention to enhancing the role of social information, to increase openness with regards to the decisions adopted. The congress postulate that we should get rid of so-called leniency and liberalism and that we should enhance criticism and self-criticism, elevating them to the role they deserve to play as part of the driving forces of our accelerated development, is an expression of the party's will to ensure in practice the guarantee of socialist democracy and to efficiently influence all sectors of life. As is the case with all new initiatives, in this case again the great change which must be accomplished depends to a great extent upon the party's leading role, upon the consolidation of its unity and fighting capacity. This is why the congress voiced the request to introduce qualitatively new factors into party-organizational and ideological work, to coordinate the forms, methods, and style of work with the struggle for scientific-technical revolution and for the development of socialist social relations.

The 13th BCP Congress also mapped out the basic trends of our foreign policy. It will continue to be focused upon consolidating the positions of socialism in the world, and further improving the activities of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

Deeply attached to the principles of proletarian internationalism, our party will unswervingly intensify its relations with the international communist and workers movement. It will consolidate mutual cooperation and solidarity with all parties, organizations, and mass movements in the struggle to preserve and guarantee lasting peace throughout the world.

Our solidarity with the developing countries, with their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid, for the reorganization of international relations upon a just and democratic basis, is unshakable.

Our readiness to develop relations with the capitalist states based on equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation and on the basis of peaceful coexistence is also unshakable.

Our constructive and realistic policy concerning the Balkans, aimed at peace, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation, at the implementation of the initiatives to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, at the elaboration and adoption of a treaty on the ecological protection of our peninsula, is also unshakable.

With their multifaceted international activities, our party and country will continue to make their contribution to the establishment of a comprehensive sytem of international security.

The decisions and postulates of the 13th BCP Congress and the practical actions for their implementation show that we are following the correct path. Our plans and programs are realistic and feasible. Our people and party are prepared for a great task. Our confidence is based on the increasingly active participation of our country in socialist economic integration, on the policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people are justifiably proud of their relations with Lenin's great country -- relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism and which are both mature and dynamic. These relations are now entering a stage characterized by the most highly developed contemporary forms of cooperation and drawing together.

The Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation for the Period up to 2000, signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, is of exceptional importance for our accelerated development and for the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country. This program is already in the process of being implemented. The first joint scientific-production trusts have been set up; the bold transition toward creating them and toward large-scale production sharing and close scientific-technical cooperation between enterprises from the two fraternal countries all represent specific steps toward combining the advantages of socialism with the unlimited opportunities of the scientific-technical revolution.

The recently held congresses of the other fraternal parties in the socialist countries, the 27th CPSU Congress in particular, demonstrated that the socialist sytem is involved in an exceptionally important and decisive stage of its development, a stage that represents a during point in this development. In this complex and decisive activity we see the party of the Soviet Communists to be full of dynamic strength. In its daily work it provides us with examples of Leninism in action, it strengthens our confidence in the innovative force of our immortal teaching. The CPSU is the party of peace, of the powerful acceleration of social development. This is why we are today justified in confirming the inspired Leninist words: "Yes, there is such a party!" There words are once again filled with the revolutionary spirit with which the Bolsheviks lit the flame of the new history of mankind, the spirit which transformed our planet into the worthiest place for a truly human existence.

On the occasion of the universary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of the working people in our country once more express their feelings of fraternal love and gratitude to the great Soviet Union and its heroic people. Let us always advance together, always side by side, in united formation with the country and people of the Great October -- for the sake of our all-round progress, for peace, and for the peoples' bright future!

BRIEFS

CPCZ DELEGATION VISIT -- Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received yesterday the visiting working group from the CPCZ Central committee headed by Petr Kubasek, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. The working group was briefed on the experience of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in cultural and information activities abroad. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Emil Markov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee, and by Vaclav Janousek, CSSR ambassador to our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER CITES ENERGY STATISTICS

LD172312 Prague CTK in English 1929 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Fuel and Power Jaruslav Kensky said today he expected supplies of fuel and energy to proceed smoothly during the winter period, adding the Czechoslovak power industry was likely to exceed the targets set for 1986.

The deputy minister, addressing a joint session of the Federal Assembly committees for industry, transport and trade, said this year's coal output would reach 125 million tonnes and energy production would rise to more than 74,000 GWh, both figures exceeding the 1986 targets.

Kensky said the structure of the Czechoslovak energy industry would undergo a major change during the current 8th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), with nuclear power plants accounting for a greater part of the total energy production, the central heating system further expanding and supplies of Soviet natural gas growing.

In view of the excessive exploitation of Czechoslovak coal reserves and the harmful effects burning of coal has on the environment, coal mining would further decrease, he said.

Kensky said as much as 30 per cent of all investments in the area would now go into the development of nuclear energy industry, with over 28 per cent of all electricity generated coming from nuclear plants in 1987.

Compared to this year's figures, the production of nuclear energy would rise by 27 per cent in 1987, he said, adding that would help lower the amount of energy generated by conventional steam power stations and decrease the brown coal output by 2.8 million tonnes.

Kensky said Soviet gas supplies to Czechoslovakia would reach almost 12,000 million cubic metres next year while the gas pipeline network would be expanded by some 450 kilometres of new lines on the Czechoslovak territory.

MOCHOVCE NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

AU120506 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Dusan Stancek article: "Pondering Problems Connected With the Construction of the Mochovce Nuclear Power Plant; Who Will Forego Unused Resources for the Benefit of the Power Engineering Sector?"]

[Excerpts] In the closing part of this year, the builders of the Mochovce power plant will be faced with exceptionally demanding tasks. [passage omitted]

What is the progress in the power plant's construction to date? It can be concisely characterized as successful -- with ups and downs. Following the first quarter of this year, downward trends have begun manifesting themselves. The fundamental problem is supplier-user relations. [passage omitted] They are connected, above all, with the planning of the project. The chief planner -- Energoproject Prague -- lacks some data, especially from the construction supplier, but also on the technological aspects. The direct consequence is delays in deliveries of executive plans for the project, and that, logically, results in delays of deliveries of material, such as reinforced steel beton panels [armobloky], steel constructions, prefabricated parts, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Another problem is the enduring and deepening difficulties of ensuring the capacities and the deliveries of technology by suppliers of the construction parts, a matter that comes to the fore especially in connection with the gradation of the plan's tasks. The builders argue: When deliveries are short, why increase the number of people on the project's site? This argument seems correct, although in the final analysis it is at variance with national interests. At the beginning there are the enterprises subordinated to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. At that stage, deliveries of technology are not involved. Missing, however, are reinforced steel beton panels and steel constructions for the main production block from the ironworks in Prostejov, the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works' Frydek-Mistek plant, the East Slovak Ironworks of Kosice; the metallurgical assemblies from the Moravsky Krumplov plant, the Transporta's Hustopece plant, and so forth. Deliveries from these organizations have been confirmed in the time sequence required by the project's needs; the timetable depends on them, but they still arrive late. [passage omitted] The cycles between production and incorporating deliveries into the project are getting longer. [passage omitted] It is also is not infrequent that a manufacturer refuses to build a small series of special constructions because this is not profitable for him. He presses the user -- the construction enterprise -- to order as much as four times what really needs or to look for other co-customers. However, nuclear power engineering projects are specific. To whom is one to offer useless products? [passage omitted]

As we have already intimated, the project's construction proceeds favorably on the whole, but the progress of the work is uneven and unstable. In the first 8 months of the year, the plan of capital investment was fulfilled by almost 102 percent. Construction, however, lags Kcs11 million behind tasks. After a profound drop in the fulfillment of tasks in April and May, in June and July the builders caught up and even created -- to express it in sports terminology -- a sort of personal record. But in the months that followed they again faltered, although not so markedly. [passage omitted]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT FORUM OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD171536 Prague CTK in English 1351 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK) -- A world student forum "Education and Society" opened here today as the main event of celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the International Union of Students [IUS].

The IUS and the Czechoslovak University Students' Centre of the Socialist Union of Youth called the meeting to contribute to the development of cooperation of student organizations in the preservation and consolidation of world peace, democratization of education and defence of the inalienable rights of students.

IUS chairman Josef Skala welcomed to the forum a delegation of the Czechoslovak Government and National Front, led by Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, and guests representing the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and many other international organizations and movements. He said that messages of greetings had come from the leading officials of the GDR, Poland, Laos, Vietnam, Syria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Cyprus and other countries, prominent personalities from a number of states and high-ranking officials of international and national organizations.

In his opening speech, Josef Skala said the main task of the world student movement was the struggle for peace and liquidation of nuclear arsenals.

Speaking about education, he said it was a global problem with many links with artificial obstacles to development -- hunger, insufficient medical care, inequality of women and ecological catastrophes. All this will be discussed by the forum.

Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan stressed in his speech that people who want to misuse for their hegemonist aims the achievements of science and technology and even outer space deserve to be condemned by every reasonable man.

Peace must be fought for and nobody may be a passive spectator of this battle. The prime task is to start liquidating nuclear weapons and abandon plans to militarize outer space. "We are deeply convinced that the proposals made by the Soviet Union before the Iceland meeting and in Reykjavik correspond with the innermost interests of nations of the whole world. The preservation of peace is the fundamental prerequisite for the solution of all other problems of the contemporary world."

Speaking about education in Czechoslovakia, Matej Lucan stressed that "the peaceful and deeply humanitarian mission of education and science is no empty slogan for us. It is unthinkable for our school to serve the instigation of nationalist and racial hatred or education to hostility other states and nations." [sentence as received]

Husak Greets Secretariat

LD171606 Prague CTK in English 1538 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia "holds in esteem the active participation of the International Union of Students in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for freedom, democracy and social progress", Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak stressed today.

In a message to the IUS Secretariat on its 40th anniversary Gustav Husak said that the mobilization of students is ever more important at "this time of escalated struggle for averting the danger of nuclear war, a halt to the arms race, for disarmament, prevention of the militarization of outer space, an end to nuclear tests and for the solution of other pressing global problems of these days."

Young people "irrespective of their world outlook, religious conviction or colour of their skin have a firm place and ever bigger responsibility in this historical struggle. We are convinced that the International Union of Students, in whose ranks our Czechoslovak students are active, will acquit itself with honour of its part of this responsibility."

In his message presented at a joint session of the IUS Secretariat and the Presidium of the Czechoslovak University Students' Centre, Gustav Husak assured the Secretariat that the Czechoslovak bodies and people will continue helping the development of the IUS in the interest of the further growth of its authority and influence.

Havlin Addresses Forum

LD171609 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin today appreciated the International Union of Students for turning still more energetically into deeeds what had been the basis at its foundation -- the joint struggle for the preservation of peace, for progress of all mankind and for a happy future of all generations.

Josef Havlin was speaking at a joint session of the Czechoslovak University Students Centre and the IUS Secretariat of the 40th anniversary of the IUS.

The session was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front and the Government, as well as IUS President Josef Skala.

Josef Havlin noted that Czechoslovakia followed with sympathy the IUS peace effort, and appreciated its success in finding a common language with an ever larger number of student organizations and movements of various international structures. Proof of this was also the current world student forum in Prague.

Josef Havlin thought it particularly valuable that the IUS goal-oriented effort was increasingly resulting in joint practical steps in defence of peace and against war preparations and pledged full support of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and socialist union of youth to this struggle.

We are standing on the side of the forces fighting for national and social emancipation, the Communist Party secretary continued.

Together with the progressive forces of the world, realizing our internationalist responsibility, we will continue granting support and assistance to those who, under the burden of fascism, apartheid, restriction of rights and life certainties, want to live a free, equal and full life.

Josef Havlin noted that in its forty-year-old history the IUS had gained prestige by its many-sided activity aimed at topical questions of education, struggle for turning it into a really universal human right, for consistent implementation of the peace, humanitarian mission of education, science and culture.

Hep praised the fact that the voice of the progressive student movement was heard wherever the struggle for the survival of mankind, against the threat of the arms race and against nuclear war was being fought, that the IUS, together with all progressive forces of the world, fully supported the Soviet peace policy.

Josef Havlin stressed the extensive education to peace at Czechoslovak schools, which was an organic part of the universal peace effort in the country.

IUS General Secretary Giorgos Michaelides stressed in his address that students in Nicaragua, Chile, on the occupied Arab territories, in South Africa and elsewhere fight alongside the progressive forces of these countries and regions against imperialist aggression, racial oppression, for national independence and social justice.

BILAK RECEIVES HABASH-LED PFLP DELEGATION

LD171255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] headed by George Habash, general secretary of its Central Committee, which is in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit. The officials briefed each other during a cordial and comradely conversation about the activities of their respective parties and exchanged views on topical issues concerning the developments in the Middle East. They paid special attention to the situation of the Palestinian resistance movement and stressed the need to unify it on a consistent, anti-imperialist, and anti-Zionist basis.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FETE

LD172135 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 17 (CTK) -- The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and its role in promoting peaceful cooperation and friendship among nations was marked by a special meeting here today.

Addressing the meeting, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for the United Nations Year and the International Year of Peace Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the expansion of contacts between states and their governments and bilateral and multilateral talks in which the question of averting nuclear war gained priority. The minister recalled also the recent initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace.

He went on to point out that the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe confirmed the political will of the Helsinki Final Act signatories to pursue the path of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The Vienna meeting has also shown that the results of the Helsinki process attained since the Madrid follow-up meeting are positive on the whole.

Minister Chnoupek said the Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had an impact on the encouraging start of the Vienna meeting, adding that the meeting helped mankind to advance along the path towards nuclear disarmament. While the Soviet side believes that moving the arms race into space would lead to nuclear weapons of a third generation and increase the threat of war several times, the U.S. side cherishes illusions that under the shield of new technology nuclear weapons will disappear and all military-political disputes will be settled.

In the part of his address dealing with Czechoslovakia's foreign policy activities, Minister Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's readiness to do all it can to help improve the international climate.

The participants in the meeting adopted a statement on the 40th anniversary of foundation of the society and on the International Year of Peace, which expressed the determination of the society to do its best to help the struggle of all peace-loving forces to maintain peace for the present and future generations.

This noble idea, one of the foundations of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy laid down by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, is supported by all Czechoslovak people.

HONECKER RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY, KIM GREETINGS

LD171810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Nov -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR council of state, today received Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador to the GDR, at the Central Committee building. The ambassador conveyed Erich Honecker very warm greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and handed over in his name a documentary film on the official friendship visit by the leading GDR representative to the DPRK.

Erich Honecker asked Ambassador Pak Yong-chan to convey to Comrade Kim Il-song his warmest appreciation and best wishes. He stated that his official friendship visit to the DPRK and the extremely cordial reception given by the Korean people have left a very deep impression on GDR citizens. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the visit and his talks with Kim Il-song introduced a new phase in the friendly relations and productive cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples.

The meeting was attended by Dietmar Grumbach, deputy chief of protocol.

TISCH MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

LD171735 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Harry Tisch, FDGB national executive chairman, expressed their satisfaction at the high level of bilateral relations. During a meeting in Damascus today the host praised the GDR's active dialogue policy which is aimed at peace. Hafiz al-Asad and Harry Tisch concurred in noting that everything must be done to improve the current complicated international situation. Harry Tisch expressed the GDR's deep concern about the sharpening of the situation in the Near East. Attempts to isolate and intimidate Syria through threats and slanders are primarily intended to divert the country from its anti-imperialist course. The Syrian head of state rejected and forms of threat or application of force in international relations. His country condemns all forms of terrorism.

Addresses Trade Union Congress

LD162055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 16 Nov -- The 21st congress of Syria's General Federation of Labor Unions opened in Damascus today. The representatives of the 465,000 Syrian workers cordially welcomed Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The congress is attended by 17 foreign trade union delegations as well as deputations from regional and international organizations. The FDGB delegation is headed by its Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. [passage omitted]

Harry Tisch conveyed to the delegates greetings from the 9.5 million FDGB members. He praised the close relations between the two organizations which have developed and consolidated in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. Faced with the extremely tense international situation and the real danger of the arms race being extended to space, the speaker called on all trade unionists everywhere to step up their contribution toward concrete steps for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace.

Tisch recalled the appeal of the ninth World Trade Union congress in Berlin. "The GDR suports fully and wholeheartedly the proposals of the USSR, aimed at a genuine change in the disarmament issue, which were submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev to world public opinion at the Reykjavik summit," Harry Tisch emphasized.

Harry Tisch praised the great efforts of the Syrian workers and their uncompromising rejection of the threat and slander campaign against Syria. The GDR supported a comprehensive and just solution to the Near East conflict. To the loud applause of the delegates and guests the FDGB national executive chairman affirmed the inviolable and active solidarity of the GDR with Syria in the fight against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. [passage omitted]

INDUSTRY MINISTER ATTENDS FRG TRADE FAIR

LD092032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Duesseldorf, 9 Nov -- Dr Guenter Wyschofsky, GDR minister of the chemical industry, and Horst Wambutt, head of the Basic Materials Industry Department of the SED Central Committee, are at present in Duesseldorf to visit the International Plastics Fair, K-86.

Accompanied by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, they viewed the exhibitions of the GDR foreign trade enterprises Chemie-Export-Import and WMW-Export-Import, and briefed themselves at the exhibition stands of socialist countries about their wares. During the visit to the exhibitions by important international chemical concerns talks on further scope for developing economic relations are planned.

STOPH RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC

AU120502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [27 October] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR side of the Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee.

At the friendly meeting the partners in the talks expressed their satisfaction that the relations between both states are developing successfully in all fields of social life. On the basis of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, the program of the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries through the year 2000 is being purposefully implemented. Here, cooperation is being better and better utilized for further accelerating scientific-technological progress and the intensification of the national economy in the GDR and CSSR. The current meeting of the joint economic committee will adopt further concrete steps on this path.

Referring to international questions, they agreed that the implementation of the far-reaching Soviet proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik would bring about a fundamental change in the struggle for disarmament and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war.

The talk was attended by Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Also present were the ambassadors of both countries, Helmut Ziebart and Pavel Sadovsky.

MEETINGS HELD WITH MONGOLIAN DELEGATIONS

Horvath Meets Security Chief

LD170552 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- The Mongolian delegation, which paid an official friendly visit to Hungary from November 11 to 16 under the leadership of Lieutenant-General Agbaanjantsangiyn Jamsranjab, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Committee and minister of public security, has concluded its visit to Budapest. The delegation was meeting an invitation from Minister of Home Affairs Janos Kamara.

Janos Kamara and Agbaanjantsangiyn Jamsranjab held talks about further possibilities of extending cooperation between the two ministries, and about issues of interest to the Hungarian and the Mongolian home affairs organs. During his stay in Hungary, the Mongolian minister of public security was familiarized with the work of the Budapest police headquarters, the criminal technical institute, and visited the police headquarters of Szolnok and Gyor, and the frontier stations at Hegyeshalom.

Lieutenant-General Agbaanjantsangiyn Jamsranjab met Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The Mongolian delegation left Budapest Sunday.

Lazar Meets Lubsangombo

LD171935 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- In parliament Monday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met Sonomyn Lubsangombo, Mongolian deputy prime minister, chairman of the Mongolian section of the Hungarian-Mongolian intergovernmental committee for economic and technological-scientific cooperation. Participating in the talks, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, chairman of the Hungarian section, and present was Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, Mondolia's ambassador to Hungary.

Committee Meeting Concludes

LD172336 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- The 19th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian intergovernmental committee for technological and scientific cooperation was concluded in Budapest Monday. Hungarian and Mongolian deputy prime ministers Lajos Czinege and Sonomyn Lubsangombo, co-chairmen of the committee, signed the agenda of the negotiations.

Hungary is to continue to assist the operation of factories built with Hungarian cooperation in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Harhorin and Songino, principally in new biological products to expand range of the biocombine of Songino and the completion of the reconstruction project of the Darhan meat combine. The ore mine and enriching plant being set up in Cagandava [name as received] with Wolframinvest of Hungary as general contractor is scheduled to open in 1988.

The committee passed decisions on cooperation in traditional areas such as geological and geophysical research for Mongolian mineral resources, water management, irrigation, and in further training Mongolian specialists in Hungary.

MAROTHY SPEAKS AT BUDAPEST MONUMENT UNVEILING

LD151004 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Laszlo Marothy, deputy prime minister and member of the MSZMP Political Committee, at the unveiling of a monument to Ferenc Muennich in Budapest on 14 November --recorded]

[Text] On the 100th anniversary of Ferenc Muennich's birth our party, government, and the Budapest City Council, are setting up a memorial to a great personality of our century so that we might keep his memory alive forever -- but even more so that he might serve as a lesson and an example to those who seek to know what a Communist who lives life to the fullest is like, and what human qualities make up the foundations of a socialist revolutionary.

Dear comrades, Comrade Ferenc Muennich lived in an age of clashes between worlds, world systems, and social classes, and he was present at every decisive battle. He fought in the front ranks among the fighters for freedom and socialism. Struggling for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he fought in the ranks of German Communists rallying against fascism, and then also on Spanish soil in the bitter struggle that was waged with the Francoists. As a member of the chief of staff that fought for and won the Stalingrad victory, which made world history, and as one of those who directed the struggle for the defeat of the 1956 counterrevolutionary rebellion [lazadas], he acquired undying merits. His radiant optimism, and his manly love of life helped him even through the most difficult situations.

One when he was advanced in years, he said to the young Communists plying him with questions: One is not born brave. What, then, makes one brave? Primarily conviction, faith in a genuine cause. Many timorous comrades gained courage from difficult situations and the great cause of revolution.

The life of Comrade Ferenc Muennich is a guide for us. As a result of his work, peace has prevailed in our country for 30 years. However, the ideological fight has not been broken off; the superiority of our social system now must be proved in the economic sphere, with the rational organization of society's work, with our economic results, with our life style. There is no doubt that this is still very much a great task (?for us). The new task of building our country requires that all of us surpass ourselves to an even greater extent. The ideological and moral legacy of Comrade Muennich is a dear treasure for us -- the clear judgment of the situation, the extent to which the decisions were grounded, and the consistency of their implementation.

When we go over our present tasks, the achieving of socialist democracy, the strengthening of order and discipline, improving work efficiency [words indistinct] of the recognition of an entrepreneurial, innovating spirit, when we labor on fulfilling our everyday tasks, we serve the prosperity of our own people. Whether we like it or not, socialism's capacity for renewal also (?is measured) by our endeavors and their success.

PAPAL NUNCIO ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD172247 Warsaw PAP in English 1749 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17 -- Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, the new apostolic nuncio for special assignments and the head of the Vatican group for permanent working contacts with Poland's Government, appointed by Pope John Paul II, arrived here today for talks with the Polish authorities and with the leadership of the Episcopate of Poland.

Archbishop Colasuonno is being accompanied by a representative of the Secretariat of State of the Holy See, Prelate Janusz Bolonek.

The papal nuncio was greeted at Warsaw Airport by representatives of the Episcopate and the Curia of the Warsaw Archdiocese. Present were Foreign Ministry officials, and representatives of the Office for Religious Affairs.

During the two weeks of his first visit to Poland, Archbishop Colasuonno will tour several Polish dioceses.

KUBASIEWICZ DISCUSSES RESULTS OF BUDAPEST VISIT

AU171529 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Nov 86 p 8

[PAP report: "Warsaw PZPR Delegation Visited Budapest"]

[Text] A delegation from the Warsaw PZPR Committee headed by Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the committee, visited Budapest at the invitation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee.

The delegation acquainted itself with the life of the Hungarian capital and the functioning of municipal services, and visited numerous plants and premises. Talks were held with the Budapest MSZMP Committee, where the Polish guests were received by Karoly Grosz, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee.

J. Kubasiewicz was also met by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy secretary-general.

In a talk with a PAP correspondent, J. Kubasiewicz summed up the results of the working visit. The main purpose of our trip, he said, was to animate and develop cooperation between the two fraternal capitals. The point in particular was to examine the functioning of large conurbations and their services, and expand contacts between the Warsaw and Budapest workplaces sharing similar production profiles.

During our talks with the Hungarian hosts, the idea of creating a joint trade enterprise emerged. We wanted the Warsaw Consumers' Cooperative to establish direct contacts with one of Budapest's trade networks. This cooperation would not be restricted to mere goods exchange, but would also cover the production sphere. We decided that teams of experts would meet in the nearest future in order to discuss the details of this joint undertaking.

As far as cooperation in transportation is concerned, our plans are assuming a concrete shape. We have concentrated on acquainting ourselves with rich Hungarian experience in bulding and expanding the Budapest subway. Our specialists are already undergoing training in Budapest, taking advantage of advice, experience, and guidelines from Hungarian specialists. This way, we will be able to avoid many of the mistakes they made while building their subway.

Both we and the Hungarians regard direct contacts between work places in the two capitals as a very important part of cooperation between Warsaw and Budapest. We want to give this a far greater dimension than so far. We have in mind scientific-technological and technical cooperation, exchange of specialist brigades, and a mutual use of vacation facilities. The possibilities of direct contacts between the Hungarian "Tungsram" and our own "Polcolor" are already assuming a very concrete shape. The program of our Budapest visit has been rich and varied. The talks were businesslike, honest, and open. They took place in a really friendly and sincere atmosphere, J. Kubasiewicz concluded.

GWIAZDA SEES GROWTH IN EXPORTS TO WEST

LD151654 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 15 -- "In the coming years Poland's exports to capitalist states will grow by 8-9 per cent in constant prices," said today Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda during a meeting with participants in the course organized by the centre of postgraduate studies for state administration employees in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

"The draft of the national socio-economic plan provides for such a version of the development of Polish foreign trade which will not bring about any negative results for the socio-economic life," Gwiazda said.

"We must remember that in the near future Poland's incomes from the export of raw materials will go down. This applies mainly to coal, copper and sulphur which are the most significant source of hard currency. Thus, a further growth of exports must be based in a higher degree on the processing industries, including, above all, the electroengineering, food, light, and chemical industries," the vice-premier said.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

LD161940 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 16 -- Guided by the rules contained in the U.N. Charter and striving to establish relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation according to the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respecting sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the Governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Vanuatu have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two states on the ambassadorial level as of November 15, 1986.

The two governments express the conviction that the establishing of diplomatic relations will contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and development of cooperation for the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of world peace.

TRADE UNIONS RESTORE INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

LD172120 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 17 -- Several-year-long efforts aimed at reconstructing international contacts of the Polish trade union movement have borne fruit, says the International Cooperation Bureau of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ). Relatively broad cooperation at all levels with the socialist countries has been reestablished. Contacts with numerous trade unions organizations in developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been restored. Relations with the labour movement in capitalist countries are now entering a qualitatively new phase, that means passing from contacts between national organizations.

The scope of trade union exchange with other countries is illustrated by the following data: In 1985 we sent abroad and received in Poland altogether 433 official and working delegations as well as studying-training groups, which meant an increase on 1984 by 101 events. By 1985, they encompassed 4,752 persons (in 1984 -- 2,315 persons), and this year -- some 5,000 persons. An especially valuable achievement is the establishment of direct cooperation with several thousand enterprises in the socialist countries and holiday exchange encompassing some 100 thousand trade unionist and their children annually.

Most of our federations and nationwide organizations are members of international branch associations. In the years 1985-1986, Poland organized conferences, meetings or consultations in such branches as the printing industry, building, trade, mining, agriculture, metallurgy and metal workers, light industry, culture, power industry, teachers, health protection. The 12th international conference of work safety and hygiene in mining and the conference of the International Federation of Teachers (FISE), organized by us, were attended by delegates from socialist, capitalist and developing countries.

The return to the World Federation of Trade Unions fosters strengthening of the position of the Polish trade union movement on the international forum. We are guided by the need of common struggle for the rights and well-being of the working people, struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, universal disarmament, social progress and independent development of each state and nation. We participate in solidarity assistance for the developing countries.

Active participation of OPZZ representatives in the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin and in the international conference devoted to the problems of peace and disarmament, organized in Moscow, Dublin and Copenhagen, as well as participation in various regional and national events, confirms the constructive contribution of our trade unionists to solving the most urgent social needs on the international scale.

WEEKLY VIEWS BRITAIN'S APPROACH TO POLAND

AU170939 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish No 46, 16 Nov 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "Britain and Poland"]

[Text] The stabilization of Poland's life and our active foreign policy has enable us to return to the international arena. Although our country's isolation, which was an idea orgininating with the Reagan administration, has never been watertight, it has been able to weaken Poland's international position in various ways and to enlist varying degrees of support from various Western countries.

Great Britain is said to be the most loyal ally of the United States, and the Britons themselves call Mrs Thatcher "Reagan's pet puppy," to which the prime minister is supposed to have responded with indignation, "I am a bulldog if anything." One way or another, this loyalty was bound to affect British policy toward Poland. The justified question in this connection, which I openly put to the British politicians, was, "to what extent is Great Britain's foreign policy independent and to what extent does U.S. pressure affect it?"

Great Britain's attitude toward Poland as well as toward South Africa, Nicaragua, Israel, Libya, and Syria induced us to assume that it was rather U.S. pressure that was the real factor in British foreign policy. When I put this to my British partners, they denied it violently and stressed that Great Britain's foreign policy, which is naturally coordinated with the other NATO and Common Market countries, always takes into account British state interests. However, in the course of a detailed discussion they were not always able to prove that the many deviations from these interests undermine the very principle of British foreign policy.

These discussions, and the official invitation issued precisely to the chief editor of RZECZYWISTOSC, of all people, had their own significance. We are entitled to assume that this invitation was a kind of hint that the British side was willing to change its approach to Polish affairs. The subsequent discussions only confirmed this assumption.

The Britons have come to the conclusion that many other West European countries have outrun them in promoting relations with Poland. Trying to accelerate the development of their country, they have become aware of the enormous potential represented in this regard by economic relations with the USSR and other CEMA countries. Despite the depths of its long crisis, Poland occupies an important place among the CEMA countries because of the potential opportunities for our country's development. That is why contacts between trading circles and diplomats have begun to revive gradually. However, British thinking, as I pointed out during the discussions in question, continues to be affected by tradition. So what if Great Britain has not applied restrictions to its trade with Poland, except for the embargo on strategic goods as demanded by the United States? So what, if it provides no special incentives for us such as loans, concessions in customs duty, English courses for Polish engineers to enable them to study British technologies, and so on? I must concede that the British side listened to my arguments with some interest, but it stressed Great Britain's difficult economic situation in the same breath. In any case, my contention that there are no conflicting economic interests between Poland and Great Britain and vice versa -- conflicting interests that Britain experiences with more highly developed countries -- and that we have no mutual territorial claims, was accepted with great sympathy. After all, the Britons know perfectly well that economic dependence is bound to result in a measure of political dependence and in restricted sovereignty. However, the point at issue is that our two sides should display much more energy and ingenuity in their trade relations.

JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, WEST

LD171915 Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17 -- As we have already reported, First Secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski gave an interview for the Finnish daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT on Oct. 29, 1986. Following is an abridged text of the interview:

Question: Is Poland able, and in what way, to have an impact on lowering the tension in Europe? Do the relations between the German states have any influence on Poland?

Answer: Poland's role in Europe stems, first and foremost, from her potential, her position in the socialist community, geographical situation as well as the historical experience of our nation. Each of these factors individually, and all of them together, determine the realization of targets that we aim at.

In the 40-year postwar period Poland has made a real contribution to the construction of bilateral and multilateral relations, which constitute the foundation of the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The proposal of 1957 to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, known as the Rapacki plan, or the idea of freezing armaments in this region advanced by Poland in 1963 (the so-called Gomulka plan) were the first harbinger of disarmament solutions of sub-regional scale. The proposal to convoke a conference on European security forwarded by Poland in 1964 bore fruit in the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975. We have given expression to the same line lately in the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe, adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress in June-July, this year.

In the early 1980s some Western states attempted to isolate Poland, to exclude her, in a way, from the process of co-shaping European politics. This was doomed to failure from the very start. Not only does Poland need Europe but also Europe needs Poland. The activities undertaken by us in the direction of internal stabilization as well as recovering our position in the international division of labour constitute a direct contribution to strengthening European stability.

The successful resolution of our internal affairs goes in hand with the reconstruction of the active and constructive presence of our state on the international arena. We actively participate in the formulation of the peace initiatives of socialist states. We lend our support to every sound project which is aimed at a wise compromise. We have welcomed with satisfaction the end of the first state of the debates of the Stockholm conference. It has proven that with the principle of equal security in force, a solution of the most complex military technical problems, which have until recently seemed impossible to solve, is feasible.

We have of late come out with a proposal that the representatives of state-signatories of the CSCE Final Act meet in Warsaw in 1989, on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two. We do not want to use up the time of the meeting mainly to ponder on the past. There are many issues of cooperation in Europe which face to the future. The time for "Europeanization" of Europe has come.

We deem as right the policy of our friend and ally, the German Democratic Republic, which is aimed at improving relations with the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the unshakable principle of equality and sovereignty of both states.

On the other hand we critically assess the concept of "stroking the GDR to death" that some politicians in the FRG excel at. The line of class divisions clearly charts the borderline of such illusions. That which the Germans themselves term as "realpolitik" should also today sober down the advocates of the outlook that the German state of workers and peasants could possibly be incorporated or transformed in the future into an infrastructure for the great-German ambitions. Our friends from the GDR rebuff this appropriately.

Question: General Secretary Gorbachev stressed the special relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. What does this mean?

Answer: We value this assessment on the part of the Soviet leadership and of Mikhail Gorbachev personally. We attach the greatest importance to relations with our great neighbour and unfailing ally -- the Soviet Union. We give them priority in line with the general strategic line of foreign policy, confirmed by the 10th PUWP Congress.

For Poland the alliance with the Soviet Union is the best guarantee of the independent existence within secure borders, in a sovereign state. We jointly adhere to a philosophy of peace and cooperation. We jointly aim a world without wars and confrontation. I can say that mutual understanding, closeness and friendship have really achieved a new, especially high dimension in recent times.

You are surely aware of the broad and effective assistance of the Soviet friends in the most difficult period of our internal crises. This contrasted glaringly with the economic blockade of the West, organized under the auspices of the U.S., aimed at Poland's economic collapse. This contrast, as is shown in sociological research, weighted very heavily on the outlooks of Polish society.

Question: To what extent does a carefree trust or to what extent a problematic lack of trust prevail at the moment between the nation and the state apparatus in Poland?

Answer: The interests of the authorities and society as a whole in socialist political system conditions are not contrdictory to each other. If, however, periods of lesser or greater conflicts do appear, they do not stem from the goals at which we aim but from the difference of opinions as to the method of achieving these goals and from the mistakes made in the course of realizational practice.

The party has already left behind the most difficult period of a "low" of a kind. Public opinion polling, the results of last year's elections to the Sejm and socio-political activity -- all of this confirms the growing trust of society. We are careful in formulating such assessments but the facts speak for themselves unequivocally in this respect.

The reconstruction and strengthening of trust toward the party among workers, working people, is of course not a one-time act because one loses trust quickly and regains it slowly even in relations between particular people.

What matters, simply, is consistency, solidness and boldness. Our party had enough ideological-moral strength to overcome the mistakes made in the past. We have adopted an iron principle: to tell the nation the whole truth, not to promise anything in advance, to ask about opinions. The working people see that we have not abandoned the line of socialist renewal and that we treat it as an inviolable guideline.

The already tangible increase in the ranks of party members is also a consequence of this perseverance. A slow but especially valuable increase because more and more workers and young people are joining the party.

If we were, however, to uncritically believe that the party and state apparatus have fully recovered social trust, this would be a dangerous manifestation of self-content. We are well aware of the fact that that there still are fields in which trust to the party has not yet been reconstructed. It was precisely this that I had in mind when, speaking from the rostrum of the 10th PUWP Congress, I said that "it is impossible to win over everyone. But as concerns the decisive majority -- this is necessary and possible."

Trust towards the party's policy is also tied with the creation of appropriate warning mechanisms which prevent a repetition of the mistakes of the past. We have created such mechanisms, among other things, in the form of appropriate legal solutions as regards the functioning of state authorities. And in the party itself too -- in the form of modified statutory requirements by which we abide scrupulously.

In recent years many new solutions enriching the model of socialist democracy in our country were created. For example, I will name the significantly increased role and prestige of the Sejm, the broader powers of People's Councils and residents' self-government.

We want to, nonetheless, continue the development of the substance and forms of socialist democracy. The further modification of the electoral law has been announced. An institution of ombudsman will be created in line with the initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON. The ongoing talks with representatives of various social circles on the concept of labour and the composition of the consultative council attached to the State Council have special significance. This is to be an important forum for dialogue about vital social problems, of people with different views and world outlooks.

Our history and the newest experience show that the decisive majority of working people want the ideological principles of socialism to be fully put to practice, to take on material form everyday. It was the not the "excess of socialism" of a kind but precisely departures from its principles that were in the past the cause of tensions and protests and the reason behind a lack of trust.

Question: There are groups in Poland that disagree with the policy of the government or with its outlooks. Where is the division line between useful and acceptable activities of the opposition, and activities which are harmful and forbidden?

Answer: You have formulated your question in a not-too-precise way. If any activity is unlawful, then it is simply an offence. I do not know any other division that would be more logical. One can disagree, one can have an extremely different opinion, one can even be a definite opponent, but no one can break the law. So it is in all countries of the world.

We frequently have the impression that Western press readers are being deliberately mislead regarding the actual range of freedoms and civic rights in Poland. Polish citizens have a constitutionally guaranteed right to participate in the political, social, economic, and cultural life. They can act publicly as individuals or join social organizations, associations, trade unions. Thousands of organizations and associations strongly differing in their outlooks, ways of thinking, fields and methods of work are operating on this basis in our country. They have vast possibilities to shape the forms of their activities and organizational structures.

Catholic intelligentsia clubs, as well as other organizations and associations are legal after all. They are composed not only of government supporters.

Question: How are Poland's economic ends materialized? Where can one see the greatest progress and the greatest difficulties? How vital are the so-called Western credits for Poland? Will Poland manage to persuade its Western creditors that its economy is starting to improve?

Answer: As a result of the partial repayment of interests on the previously obtained credits, for several years now we have been noting an outflow of netto [as received] capital from Poland to Western countries. Considering the size of our hard currency incomes these sums are significant. This testifies to a big effort of the economy and, at the same time, to its recovering the rhythm of development. This is confirmed by a tangible growth, occurring already for three years, in the national income and labour productivity, accompanied by declining energy and material-intensity.

But of course there still exist many difficult problems, to which the unlawful economic restrictions imposed on Poland have largely contributed.

Poland is an IMF and World Bank member. We are providing these organizations with the necessary information and statistical material. We invite representatives of various Western economic circles.

I believe that the image of our economy they obtain confirms the fact of its steady growth, accomplished by means of our own effort in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

What matters, then, is not the persuasion of our partners, but the recognition of undisputable facts which take place on the economic and political plane in Poland.

A few days back the Sejm started a debate over the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990. The draft outlines the road towards solving the existing problems, among other things, by proceeding to the second stage of the economic reform, stepping up the pace of introducing scientific and technological novelties, latest technologies and designs, higher quality and competitiveness of Polish products. The implementation of these ends will change the image of our economy.

We obviously know the sceptical voices in the West which express doubts about the feasibility of these aims. What can be said about them? Only that we have been hearing them for over forty years now. Poland was previously being "warned" in the same way against trying to build sea-going vessels, turbogenerators, TV sets. Identical forecasts have recently predicted that Polish economy would collapse any moment under the blow of the Western restrictions.

Question: Is there any Polish application for the experiences of the so-called Hungarian model?

Answer: There is a convergence between the concepts of the functioning of the economy in People's Poland and the Hungarian People's Republic. But the Hungarian reform was introduced earlier. Hence, the Hungarians have gathered greater experience. This gives us a possibility to use their experience.

The Hungarian reform and the Polish reform run in the same direction: to dynamize and balance economic processes, to increase production efficiency.

Apart from the common direction and the likeness of many solutions, there are, however, differences between the systems of functioning of the Polish and Hungarian economies which stem from both, internal and external conditionalities. Poland is a considerably larger country, and the structure of our economy, especially agriculture and the raw-material industries, is different. The types of links with foreign markets differ as well because, to say the least, our Hungarian friends have a much higher rate of exports per capita.

But I think it most vital that the reforms introduced in Hungary and Poland are not a desolate experiment. They correspond with the increasingly widespread development trend in the socialist countries, which was particularly eloquently confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Question: The Catholic Church enjoys a traditionally strong position among the Polish population. Don't you think this position is too strong? To what extent are communism and religion reconcilable with an eye to cooperation in society?

Answer: It would be worth wishing an even stronger position to the church but in the sense of higher efficiency in influencing the believers towards their respecting the moral principles it professes.

The insufficient efficiency of church activities in this very field is, perhaps, connected with an excessive involvement of a part of the clergy in extra-religious activity which resounds so strongly in the West. It gives the Catholic Church a certain popularity in some circles and milieux there. These are, however, temporary phenomena and their impact on the Church's long-range interests is rather dubious.

I would not like to speak out too categorically on the position of the Catholic Church. This is because the issue is complex. There are divergent opinions even among church religion sociologists. A part of them, for instance, think that the Poles' religious attitude is skin-deep and the intensity of religious practice is on the decrease.

Nonetheless, a majority of Poles declare their ties with the Roman Catholic Church. It is also a fact that in the thousand-year history of Poland Catholicism was the dominating religion. Religious differences, however, never divided Poles. Moreover, our traditional toleranace was raised as a virtue.

You also ask to what degree communism and religion are reconcilable and whether they contribute to cooperation within society? The experience of over forty years, on the one hand, confirms the lasting character of the religious needs of citizens and on the other, acceptance on their part of socialist principles and political system realities. It turns out that one can cooperate in the name of all-social good. This is especially evident in the field of the fruitful cooperation of the state with other non-Roman-Catholic churches and denomination unions which number about 40 in Poland.

The idea of the constructive co-existence of the socialist state and the church is gaining ever increasing social support. This is confirmed by, among other things, the result of public opinion polling which show that over 71 percent of the polled saw the purposefulness of this cooperation, especially in such fields as combating social ills, shaping moral attitudes or for instance, developing charitable activities and others. Let us also recall the latest symposium of Marxists and Catholics held in Budapest. Outstanding representatives of two world outlooks sat at one table in search of an answer to the questions of modern times.

The dialogue between religious and non-religious people is not only possible but also useful. We have numerous experiences in this respect in Poland, going back to the year 1950 when the Catholic Church and the socialist state signed an agreement on the normalization of mutual relations.

World outlook differences, nonetheless, are of secondary character. That which unites and which serves the nation and country is, of course, the most important.

It is with this intention in mind that, despite certain misunderstandings and discrepancies, we try to shape relations with the Catholic Church.

POLICE ARREST, RELEASE DEMONSTRATORS NEAR MACHOWA

AU162151 Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Polish police arrested 51 pacifists Sunday as they headed for a ceremony in Machowa, southern Poland, in memory of a conscientious objector executed by Germany's World War II Nazi army, pacifist sources said here.

The protestors, 46 Poles from the banned "Freedom and Peace" movement, three West Germans and two French nationals, had planned to place a wreath on the tomb of Otto Schimek, who was shot on November 14, 1944 for refusing to execute a Polish civilian.

Police held the group for several hours before releasing them with a warning not to approach Schimek's tomb.

Two of the Polish pacifists, Adam Macedonski and Krzysztof Zydowicz, said they were beaten by police before being detained.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH SEJM

LD172146 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The government Presidium is in session. Information concerning the cooperation of the government with the Sejm and the Council of Ministers' bill on the implementation by the state administration bodies of duties regarding the Sejm were approved. In accordance with arrangements between the Sejm and government Presidiums, it was decided to improve the means of preparing and examining government documents by the Sejm.

The government Presidium acquainted itself with the report of the Polish Government delegation to the 42d session of the CEMA, which took place in Bucharest from 3 to 5 November.

It was emphasized that the course of the session and the resolutions approved are testimony to further progress in economic integration and to the growing role of the CEMA in the international division of labor. The government Presidium also assessed the functioning of the law concerning state administration employees and acquainted itself with information about the improvement and training of state administration employees. The positive changes that have taken place in administration work after the passing of a law and executive regulations on this matter on 16 September 1982 and after the introduction of the code of duties for state employees of the Polish People's Republic, were emphasized.

SEJM ADVISORS EVALUATE ECONOMIC AMENDMENTS

LD172147 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17 -- A 40-strong team of Sejm (parliament) advisors today assessed the government draft law on amendments to some laws determining the functioning of the socialized economy.

The team said the draft was characterized by consolidation of the directive functions of central economic authorities whereas it limited the independence of enterprises, local bodies and workers' self-management.

The advisers saw no connection between the proposed changes and the second stage of the economic reform or the realization of key goals of the five-year plan which in their opinion included above all restructuring the economy and foreign debt servicing which should not affect the living conditions of society. They said that the draft could not fulfill the role of a codification of the second stage of the reform.

The Sejm advisors stressed that the removal of negative phenomena surfacing in the course of the realization of the plan should proceed, first of all, through the more consistent use of the existing rules, the better use of the legal powers of some institutions, banks for one, and better cooperation with social and self-government factors.

Without questioning the purposefulness of the ongoing legislative activities, the Sejm advisors laid stress on the stability of the laws pointing out that it contributed to economic efficiency.

MESSNER ADDRESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

AU171632 Warwaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at a meeting of representatives of workers' self-management bodies from 27 large enterprises at the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 14 November, Premier Zbigniew Messner said that he regarded the meeting as useful and necessary. The consolidation of self-management and the importance of its further development are obvious, and are confirmed by means of the activity of all the bodies that implement the party's policy. This also lies at the focus of the government's attention. It is important to us for self-management to be perpetuated and for it to promote management efficiency, especially in workplaces.

Messner stressed that self-management is a valuable achievement of People's Poland. It does not occur in democracies with systems different to ours. There is no room there for participation by work forces. Political adversaries, taking advantage of the open nature of our discussions, are deliberately sowing mistrust in our concepts of joint management in order to spread defeatism and make what is happening in Poland lack credence.

Emphasizing the social toil of the self-management bodies, Messner indicated its effects on the joint responsibility of workers for the production results of their enterprise. He also pointed out numerous undertakings aimed at consolidating the position of self-management bodies, whose work in many industrial branches and plants, for example in the steel and machine industries, he regarded as very good and effective.

Messner devoted a great deal of attention to the economic reform and to the conditions governing its implementation and improvement. He said that the process of reforming economic and social life, stemming from the important decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, entered full swing in 1982. The preliminary pattern of reform took into account a certain self-regulation of economic processes under complete economic equilibrium. Were it not for the emergency of such features as disequilibrium, debts, and restrictions this pattern would probably have begun to work well. But, as we know, we never had full equilibrium. So it is not the government that is hampering the reform, as the political adversaries claim, but objective factors whose effects we are trying to counteract. Messner then touched on several issues connected with such counteraction, including the problem of subsidies, prices, control over supply, co-production, and administration structures at the level above the factory.

In the final part of his speech, Messner stressed the importance of discussion on the subject of amending some legal instruments governing the functioning of the economy. The point, he said, is that decisions should encourage the country's progress and development. The government is most keenly interested in this, just as it is interested in the consolidation of workers' self-management bodies. Everything that was said during the meeting, Messner concluded, will be carefully examined and the opinions that have been expressed will be considered during further work on the law governing the National Socioeconomic Plan and its accompanying documents.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH FRG -- The problems of making travel between the FRG and Poland more efficient were at the forefront of the discussion held during the visit by Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski to the FRG. In 2 years there is to be an express train service between Warsaw and Munich. Next summer there are to be more busses travelling between the two countries. Decisions were also made to increase the frequency of plane services on the Warsaw-Frankfurt route. West German specialists who are very experienced in the building of railway tracks -- which make it possible for trains to travel at speeds of up to 250 kilometers per hour -- are to help us modernize the Polish state railways network. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Nov 86 LD]

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS IN ROME, VATICAN

Meets Pope

LD171903 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received in the Vatican Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During their 30 minute conversation, both sides judged that relations between the Holy See and Yugoslavia are very good. On this occasion the pope stressed that the Holy See's stands and views are close to those by which Yugoslavia is guided in international relations. Dizdarevic paid tribute to the pope's role in the efforts for peace and international understanding. The Federal secretary also conveyed to the head of the Roman Catholic Church greetings and best wishes from the SFRY Presidency. The pope reciprocated with best wishes to our leadership and to all citizens of multinational and multidenominational Yugoslavia.

The federal secretary also had a meeting with Agostino Casaroli, secretary for foreign affairs of the church. During these talks attention was focused on political nonalignment. The Vatican side highly assessed the importance of the policy of nonalignment in the world. The federal secretary invited Casaroli and Silvestrini to visit Yugoslavia.

The federal secretary's 2-day visit to Italy started this morning with the first round of talks with his host, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. Among the topics discussed, international issues were dominant. The talks between the two foreign ministers will resume this evening.

Raif Dizdarevic is meanwhile expected to be received by Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy, following the laying of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome.

Sees Cossiga

LD172258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, November 17 (TANJUG) -- Italian President Francesco Cossiga and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stated satisfaction over the development of Yugoslav-Italian relations and reaffirmed the two countries' readiness to further promote mutual cooperation.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary arrived on an official and friendly visit to Italy this morning.

Much room exists for mutual cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, especially in the area of economy, as set out. The two countries have an obligation to fully implement the Osimo accords, signed 11 years ago, which solved some remaining disputed questions between the two countries. The significance of passing a law on global protection of the Slovene minority in Italy as soon as possible was mutually underlined.

Dizdarevic informed the Italian president about the conclusions of the eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare and assessed that the summit contributed to the reaffirmation of the authentic policy of non-alignment.

As set out by President Cossiga, Yugoslavia is a significant partner to Italy, not only in bilateral relations, but also in questions relative to cooperation in the Mediterranean, and in Europe. Both sides stressed the need for easing tensions, and stated the hope that the CSCE will provide a fresh contribution in this area.

Recalling the personality of President Tito, President Cossiga said that Italy sees him as the founder of independent and non-aligned Yugoslavia and of the prestige Yugoslavia enjoys in the world today.

TUPURKOVSKI RECEIVES UK LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD171351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jenny Little, international secretary of the Labor Party of Great Britain, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. They acquainted themselves with the current situations in Great Britain and in Yugoslavia, and also discussed relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Labor Party of Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT COMPLAINS TO ROMANIA ABOUT POLLUTION

AU121917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 86 p 12

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Romanian experts have established that there is a slag heap on a part of Romanian territory and that its dust is blown by the wind. It was ordered that the dump be kept moistened all the time and in a short time covered with a layer of earth on which one would plant trees.

This is stated in the reply of the Federal Executive Council to the question asked by Delegate Miodrag Trifunovic, who spoke at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on 18 June. He pointed to the fact that changes in the health of cattle and in cattle fodder were noticed on the territory of some local communities in the communes of Golubac and Veliko Gradiste, most probably as a result of the slag dust being blown from Romanian territory.

It is written in the reply that Yugoslav organs have immediately demanded data about the dump from the Romanian side and that after urging several times, the Yugoslav Embassy was informed about the findings of a team of Romanian experts.

It is also emphasized that, speaking at the session of the foreign political committees of the SFRY Assembly and the SR of Romania in Kladovo on 22 September, Dr Mijat Sukovic pointed out to the Romanian side that the pollution is a very grave problem for Yugoslavia, expressing expectations that promises will be fulfilled as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has been obliged to ask the Romanian side in writing to provide an official explanation about the storage of slag and whether one or more slag heaps are planned or already being placed on the riverside. [passage omitted]

The reply notes that the SR of Romania failed to ratify the convention on air pollution at the border, and that Yugoslavia will ratify it soon.

KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT SHUT DOWN; VALVE BLAMED

LD171555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Krsko, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Krsko nuclear power station was automatically shut down today because of a fault on a valve regulating the main cooling water supply system in the secondary [klasicon] part of the power station. As the republican committee for information reported, it is envisaged that the nuclear power plant will be reconnected to the old grid some time tomorrow.

HASANI SPEAKS TO KUMANOVO AKTIV IN MACEDONIA

LD142150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Kumanovo, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- As part of a working visit to the SR of Macedonia, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Kumanovo today, accompanied by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Presidency.

Hasani visited the Cik work organization in Kumanovo and the Ovce Pole meat factory in Sveti Nikole. He had talks with the leaders of the self-managing and management organs and sociopolitical organizations in these collectives on production and export results and possibilities, and their tasks in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization.

In Kumanovo Sinan Hasani also had talks with the political aktiv of the town on the political and economic juncture in the country and on questions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, including relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

On this occasion, Hasani emphasized that the basic tasks of the economic policy in the coming year must be to bring down inflation and strengthen the material bases of self-management and industry and adapt them more rapidly to the demands of scientific-technical progress and the world market. The results obtained this year and the increasingly evident readiness of working people and organized socialist forces to more resolutely implement the long-term program of economic stabilization and seek solutions in all areas of social life on a self-managing basis are just some of the factors which will contribute to finding a way out of the difficulties with which we are faced, stressed Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in his talks with the Kumanovo political aktiv.

The measures in the area of the economic system which have already been proposed, or will be proposed in the next few days, by the Federal Executive Council and other competent organs are aimed at more completely and consistently implementing the stabilization program. They call for efficiency and rationalization, said Hasani, which means tightening up on the conditions of business activity and increasing the accountability of those who do not do business in this way. Production which has no prospects on either the foreign or domestic market must be abandoned and reoriented toward new programs of production.

Of course, Hasani added, there must still be full expression of economic solidarity. The opportunity for successful development must be given to anyone who genuinely wishes to adapt to the new conditions of doing business. This is particularly true of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Certain measures and actions are already envisaged to this effect.

All organized socialist forces in the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo have great responsibility for increasing the efficiency of economic activity and making maximum use of capacities. We must persevere on this course, because this is the only way we can achieve optimal results.

Speaking about preparations for a change in certain provisions of the constitution, Sinan Hasani stressed the unity of the decision that the fundamental principles guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution -- socialist social relations based on self-management, national freedom and independence, brotherhood and unity, and so on -- should not be changed. The changes to certain solutions in the normative part of the SFRY Constitution are needed to achieve the most consistent possible realization of precisely these basic principles. The significance of these changes is all the greater because they are aimed at removing the weak points in the functioning of the system, above all in associated labor and in the implementation of the authority of the federation.

Naturally, Hasani noted, new normative solutions alone are not enough to overcome the problems. It is crucial that on the basis of these solutions, all self-managing organized forces of society should fight for the continual improvement of relations in practice, for the encouragement of creativity, for more productive and better quality work, for more responsible behavior on the part of all social subjects. This does not, of course, diminish the importance of the pending constitutional changes and the actions which are to be conducted in this connection.

Speaking about the recent joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hasani recalled that attempts are being made to make use of our subjective and objective difficulties by enemies of all hues for whom a Yugoslavia along these lines -- self-managing, socialist, nonaligned, independent, and made up of equal nations and nationalities -- is a thorn in the side.

Groups and individuals acting from positions of the bourgeois right and other anticommunist and antisocialist platforms are increasingly aggressive. Their goal, Hasani stressed, is to discredit the LC, undermine and destroy the constitutional order, and introduce a multiparty system in our country.

Nationalism, the ideology of hatred and bigotry, is particularly on the increase -- an ideology which clears the path for other hostile forces. Their ideas are well-known. We have agreed to resolutely oppose such hostile activity by both political and legal means. The latest attempt at publicly putting forward such a platform is the draft memorandum of a group of academics of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Art which attacks in the crudest manner our system, the gains of the revolution, the constitutional system, and the sovereignty of our socialist community. The two presidencies, Hasani said, have given their full support to the actions of the LC of Serbia and of Belgrade in exposing the individuals and groups which are acting from these positions.

The serious consequences of Greater Albanian nationalism, particularly in Kosovo, are well-known. This is a great evil which gives rise to many others. We will not reconcile ourselves to threats to national equality and other constitutional freedoms and rights of our citizens; to the destruction of constitutionality and legality; to an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the economy; to negative phenomena in education, upbringing, science, and culture; and other consequences of counter-revolutionary activity.

On the basis of the conclusions of the two presidencies, concrete measures are being taken to change the situation in Kosovo. The organized socialist forces of Kosovo, with the help of the entire community, are waging the struggle for the speedy removal of detected instances of unconstitutionality, illegality, abuse, inconsistency, and ommissions on the part of organs and individuals. These forces must be even more determined in their call for developing a united front of all socialist forces of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and other nations and nationalities who genuinely desire a joint existence in Kosovo on the bases of full mutual trust and equality. Such a front, with the LC at its head, will become, Hasani said, the most effective political factor in the struggle to halt the process of emigration of Serbs and Monetenegrins from Kosovo and for the return of those who left the province against their wishes.

Speaking about the international position of our country, the President of the SFRY Presidency stressed that it has remained essentially unchanged despite certain unfavourable external and internal circumstances. Our country is being accorded recognition from many sides for its active, independent, and nonaligned policy and its constructive role in international relations, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement and the UN. This was confirmed at the eight summit of nonaligned countries in Harare, at which our country played a noted and active role.

Speaking about relations with neighboring countries, Sinan Hasani said that cooperation with these countries on the well-known principles, represents a permanent component of our foreign-political activity. Unfortunately, he said, in recent times we have seen increased campaigns, pressures, and crude interference in our internal affairs from certain neighboring countries. Such actions and statements, which are made by the most responsible representatives of these countries, are continuing to hamper mutual relations and to have a negative effect on the realization of the desired aims of bilateral cooperation.

This adds increased relevance to the need to observe and implement the final act of the CSCE in Helsinki. Just as our attitude towards the rights of all countries in Europe and throughout the world is one of sensitivity and respect, we also expect unconditional respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our own country.

Through the promotion of relations and the all-round development of good-neighborly relations we are seeking the guarantee of the position and full respect for the rights of the parts of our nations which live as national minorities in neighboring countries. The realization of the national and human rights and equality of the parts of our nations in neighboring countries is a legitimate interest and constituent part of the policy of the SFRY towards its neighbors, said Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD172159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council, chaired by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was held in Belgrade today. It has been reported that the Military Council considered the issues of the development of scientific-technological work in the Armed Forces as a part of our society's scientific-technological development.

The need was emphasized on this occasion for increasing efforts to create as favorable social, economic, and political conditions as possible for the scientific and research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army and those in society, as important defense factors, to form stronger links. This would contribute to the country's speedier technological and overall development. The Military Council also discussed the proposed improvements in the system of personal incomes as well as some issues regarding the status of civilians employed by the Yugoslav People's Army. It was stressed that the level of personal incomes for civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army should be based even more on work results.

Bringing the debate at the session of the Military Council to a conclusion, Fleet Adm Branko Mamula said that the proposals and documents discussed during the session were a solid basis for drawing up and implementing relevant regulations that would define more specifically and resolve in an appropriate way the issues of the scientific and research work in the Armed Forces and of the status of civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army.

'BOSNIA-86' EXERCISES HELD IN DOBOJ REGION

LD151627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Doboj, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- A mobilization and tactical exercise of the organs of internal affairs, codenamed "Bosnia-86" is underway in the Doboj region. Participating is the center for the Doboj security services, and the municipal secretariats for internal affairs of Bosanski Samac, Doboj, Gracanica, Maglaj, Modrica, Odzak, Teslic and Tesanj. Members of the active and reserve compositions of the security services, including reserve militia stations in local communities and special units of the militia are also participating in this exercise. The exercise is being carried out in accordance with the program of joint exercises adopted by the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina for this year.

The aim of the "Bosnia-86" exercise is to test the training, the material-technical equipment and fighting readiness of the security organs and services for operations in the most complicated conditions, and the management and command of the security forces and their mutual integration and cooperation with other exponents of all-people's defense and social self-protection. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER HEARS REPORT ON CRIMES

LD171840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the period from 1981 to 1985 the number of fires grew continually while the cases of explosions, damages and servering of mail, telegraph and telephone as well as military communications, of desecrations of gravestones and monuments and cases of stoning of trains and public transportation vehicles were frequent.

This was emphasized in a reply submitted today to Gradimir Djuric, delegate in the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, who asked for more specific details about the causes and consequences of these occurrences. The submitted figures emerged from an extensive analysis which, on the basis of direct inspection of over 1,000 cases and by using other data, was complied by a working group comprising representatives of the Kosovo and Serbia internal affairs secretariats and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

According to the figures presented in the analysis, in the period from 1981 to 1985 there were 2,977 fires which caused direct material damage of over 1.7 billion dinars. Socially owned properties were affected by fire in 999 cases with damages of 1.2 billion dinars. Out of the total number of fires on privately owned property, 369 or 18.7 percent occured on property belonging to either Serbs or Montenegrins.

Negligence, carelessness and failure to observe fire regulations are given as the most frequent causes of the fires. In 527 cases it was not possible to establish the cause. Out of this number 65 occured on property belonging to either Serbs or Montenegrins.

It was established that 108 fires were started deliberately, 13 of them out of hostile motives. In all these cases the perpatrators were uncovered.

In the period from 1981 up to the end of last year 22 explosions were registered in Kosovo. In the case of 14 explosions it was established that they had been committed by hostile-oriented forces. To these ignominious figures could also be added a total of 301 various incidents. There are indications that the majority of these were carried out from hostile motives. The most typical example is the electricity industry composite organization of associated labor of Obilic, where as many as 27 cases of damage to the coal transporting conveyer belt were recorded. It was proven that in nine of these the damage was deliberately caused.

The special case are the breaks in mail, telegraph, telephone and military communications. There were 77 of these in Kosovo in the 1981-85 period. It was established that in 63 cases the telephone lines were damaged deliberately, while tens of thousands of meters of cable disappeared. In 32 cases the offenders were caught.

It is interesting that the most frequent offenders were juveniles. They also took part in the stonings of trains and buses which ended with a number of passengers receiving injuries. Out of 74 persons charged with committing 63 cases of stoning trains, 72 were juveniles, with 70 of them being of Albanian nationality.

Juveniles were also the most frequent offenders in the cases of desecration of gravestones and monuments and attacks on property belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins. In the period since the counterrevolutionary demonstrations up to last year there were 104 cases of destroying, damaging, and desecrating gravestones and monuments. Damage was done to 84 Serbian Orthodox gravestones, to 12 Muslim markers and to 12 cultural-historical monuments.

LOLIC DISCUSSES MEDIA, 'ANTISOCIALIST' FORCES

LD151815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- The stances of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee on our political-security situation, the activities of the bourgeois right and other "societies" with antisocialist and antiself-management aspirations, have been welcomed and well received by our socialist public opinion. Naturally, the dissenting voices of our variegated opposition and their "fellow travellers" abroad are already making themselves heard.

This was stated, inter alia, by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in an interview to VECERNJI LIST of Zagreb, when he spoke of the tasks of communists in the public media in the unmasking of antisocialist forces.

Things are, in my opinion, very clear: Organized activity against the basic development path of Yugoslav society has been strengthened and those who, with agility, carry it out are even using for this purpose our not insignificant economic difficulties, the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, and the stagnation of socialist self-management. The are troubled by the unity demonstrated at the 13th LCY Congress and the view that we should find a way out of the current unfavorable social situation by continuing the strategic path of our revolution since Tito's time. They are also using the phenomena of vacillation, opportunism, and inconsistency in the LC and, in particular, its insufficient ability to implement in a resolute manner the line adopted at the congress.

We must, Lolic added, call a spade a spade. The fog of ideological confusion and the negative lack of order which probably favors the arrogant appearance of the bourgeois right, petit-bourgeois liberalism, and dogmatism. [sentence as received] They bear the messages of the past, reactionary slogans and myths, lies and the trap of abortive social reforms.

This is why it is necessary, in the name of the present and the future, to organize our socialist front and refine its criteria for organizing the ideological and political struggle in all environments. Guided and motivated journalists should be in the front line of this battle. News is, in any case, a social resource and should not be misused for antisocialist ends, but such things are happening. The criteria are clear: It is the united line of the LCY and the constitutional role of information. We should not be taking advantage of one another over this.

Stressing that the analysis of the monitoring of the congress and precongress events had basically given a positive assessment, Lolic specified that the majority of the media and journalists significantly contribued to the preparations for and success of the congress.

Truthfully, however, we also noted on this occasion widespread weaknesses and really harmful shortcomings in the public information media. One or two editorial boards carried out unacceptable behavior over a long period. Their editorial platforms serve as a legal sounding board for rightwing, anti-LC formulations. In doing this, they invoke "automony" and "the freedom of dialogue" while selectively and tendentiously assigning pages to counter-revolutionary intrigue. Especially noticeable in all this is the space given, cynically and hypocritically, to sections of the "multicolored press" and some youth and student media. All this is, more or less, financed out of social funds. This is one paradox of ours.

In short: Opportunism, false professionalism, and direct service to forces of an antidemocratic and antisocialist orientation are mixed up in absolutely everything. As a result, social criticism is needed, free and unrestrained in its contribution to the analysis of the social situation and to the designation of desired ways out.

Speaking of the practice of a sort of "falling into ranks" of the media, or at least a good part of them, in accordance with territorial affinity, in other words an exaggerated defense of their own environment, and of false courage in (?branding) others, Lolic noted that there are all too many illustrations of this thesis. In this context unpleasant reverberations have been caused by the cannonade of polemics between Belgrade and Novi Sad, that has been carried out not only by journalists but also by those behind the journalists.

In the main our press writes about even the measures of the FEC and the assembly in the light of judgements about them by the republican, provincial, and (?town) structures, in other words, the founders of these papers or stations or those with direct control over them. Divisions and disputes are also evident in the writing on Kosovo and on changes in the political system, and so forth. Sometimes the editorial boards, too, affect the media along these lines and say: This is "our" view and in our interests, stick to this. Not to mention the fact that reactions to "alien" nationalism and shady dealings in other environments are more likely and trenchant than to the same phenomena in "one's own" environment...[ellipsis as received]

Replying to the question of where the boundary is between criticism and pseudo-criticism, between good intentions and dissention and doubt, Lolic stressed: we need criticism. Sharp, open and concrete; that is basic. It generates progress and thus also the necessary research in the realization of our unique socialist alternative. The creation and development of the consciousness to find solutions to social contradictions and smooth out the roads of socialist development, the removal of real weaknesses and deformations in the system and in practice, and the strengthening of responsibility at all levels, represents a vital condition for the effective functioning of our democracy.

Failing this, it will be undermined and imperilled, under false quasi-democratic slogans, by the very forces which, in their ideological and class essence [words indistinct]. A rapid way out to the difficulties requires a clear orientation, undisputed facts, reliance on our own forces, and the most extensive mobilization of all the socialist forces of the working class, working people, and citizens. This cannot, however, be attained by a policy and measures which are stitched together only in fora or here and there behind "closed doors." Secrecy is a characteristic of the bureaucracy, but socialist self-management implies a contribution from and public responsibility for each and every one of us.

Openness, to be sure, should not be reduced only to the press or some kind of formalities. It is a democratic institute of insights and the rendering of accounts toward the delegate base. At the same time the greater openness of sources also implies greater responsibility on the part of the journalist, to handle, in a qualified manner, statistics and material, know on which side of the class barricade he or she is and respect the ethics of this difficult and challenging job.

After all, disinformation rots the environment and pollutes the consciousness of many people, Lolic concluded.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MEDIA ROLE

AU180833 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 86 p 3

[M. Antic report: "From the Forums Into the Field"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Nov -- After the last session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, at which the delegates concluded that the activity of Albanian irredentism and nationalism, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the more organized activity of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism, economic difficulties, and other things have complicated the political and security situation in the province, the Presidium of Kosovo LC Provincial Committee yesterday decided on a number of specific actions designed to solve numerous problems with which the working people and citizens of Kosovo are faced.

This was said today in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium by Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Executive Secretary Sonja Scapanovic in their talk with the journalists accredited to the province. [passage omitted]

Koljgeci referred in particular to the by now well known case of rape in the village of Plemetina and the visit of a group of citizens to the SFRY Assembly. He said that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee had discussed this in a closed session and that this case had been assessed at both the national and the SR of Serbia level.

Group Visits [subhead]

Unfortunately, said Koljgeci, these cases are being used by some individuals for organizing group visits to Belgrade, which some forces are skillfully using as a means for presenting some unacceptable views that are contrary to the LCY line and our tenets.

In our view, Koljgeci stressed, all the problems in Kosovo must be assessed realistically and solved efficiently and quickly and in future these kinds of visits to Belgrade should not be permitted because it is obvious that some destructive forces from outside Kosovo, whose motives are clear, want to make use of them. These destructive forces are trying to provoke and irritate the workers class and the youth in the SR of Serbia and thus cause unrest of wider proportions. In order to prevent that, he said, every kind of political measure and other necessary measures will be applied. [passage omitted]

Referring to the arrest and sentencing of Svetislav Tanaskovic and Djordje Tripkovic, Koljgeci said that whatever the reasons for their arrest, the Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs had not correctly assessed the situation and the political circumstances which in turn caused the protest gathering of the people from Preoce and other villages.

Finally Koljgeci spoke about media reporting from Kosovo. Some papers from outside Kosovo, he said, are only looking for black spots in Kosovo, and there is documented evidence that among the journalists there are those who are talking people into going to Belgrade and encouraging them, as well as those who see these groups off here and others who welcome them there.

'ILLEGAL' GATHERING HELD NEAR PRISTINA

AU172126 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 86 p 8

[D. Becirovic and M. Vujovic report: "School Fight Causes Gathering"]

[Excerpts] Babin Most, 12 Nov -- Last night at about 1700 people started to gather in Babin Most, about 15 kilometers from Pristina. About 600 men, women, and children gathered in a schoolyard in no time. Among those gathered, as some claim, there were people from neighboring villages from around Pristina. Those gathered were all Serbs and Montenegrins.

The direct cause for this gathering was the allegedly convened meeting at which the villagers were supposed to discuss the attack by two male pupils from Milosevo primary school on two girls from Babin Most, pupils of the same school. The boys are of Albanian and the girls of Serbian nationality. [passage omitted]

Although about 600 people patiently waited for 2 hours for something to be said, the meeting did not take place, despite the fact that Nedeljko Pupavac, secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium, Dragisa Murganic, executive secretary, and others were also present. The calling of the meeting was allegedly illegal and it was decided that the meeting should take place on Friday [not further specified].

The people responsible for convening gatherings, Vladimir Trajkovic and Zivojin Slavic, presidents of the communes' SAWP branch, said that they did not know anything about this meeting or who called for it.

But it is interesting that the communal party leaders happened to be there. [passage omitted]

Faik Jerlija, director of Milosevo primary school, said: "We have examined everything and I can confirm that this was only a matter of children fighting." [passage omitted]

Although the commune's SAWP branch representatives did not attend the gathering, they say that the people gathered because of difficulties that are felt here, and above all to ask for the safety of their children before it is too late.